

FOR THE RELIEF OF CERTAIN ALIENS

MARCH 25, 1958.—Committed to the Committee on the Whole House and ordered to be printed

Mr. FEIGHAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res. 580]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 580) for the relief of certain aliens, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the joint resolution do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

On page 2, line 7, strike out the name "Thing" and substitute "Shing".

On page 2, lines 8 and 9, strike out the name "(Marie J. Mathijssen)" and substitute the name "(Maria J. Matthijssen)".

On page 2, line 12, strike out the name "Weyn" and substitute "Weijn".

PURPOSE OF THE JOINT RESOLUTION

The purpose of the joint resolution, as amended, is to grant the status of permanent residence in the United States to 30 persons and to cancel deportation proceedings in the cases of seven persons.

The joint resolution has been amended to correct the spelling of the names of three of the beneficiaries.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The committee, desiring to lighten the burden of the Chief Executive and to shorten the time required for the consideration of private calendars on the floor of the House, has decided to include the names of several beneficiaries of pending bills in one joint resolution, after having considered each of the cases on their individual merits and having acquainted themselves with all the facts pertinent to each case.

Section 1 of the joint resolution would grant permanent residence to two persons upon the payment of the required fees and posting of bonds as surety that the beneficiaries will not become public charges. They were the subjects of individual bills as follows: H. R. 1293, by Mr. Addonizio; H. R. 2628, by Mr. Clark.

Section 2 of the joint resolution, as amended, would grant permanent residence to 27 persons upon payment of the required visa fees. This section also provides for appropriate quota deductions. The beneficiaries were the subjects of the following bills: H. R. 1319, by Mr. Bentley and H. R. 1589, by Mr. Machrowicz; H. R. 1320, by Mr. Bentley; H. R. 1739, by Mr. Roosevelt; H. R. 1815, by Mr. Teague of California; H. R. 1897, by Mr. Zelenko; H. R. 2104, by Mr. Rutherford; H. R. 2280, by Mr. Moss; H. R. 2282, by Mr. Moss; H. R. 2761, by Mr. Utt; H. R. 2980, by Mr. Smith of Kansas; H. R. 4338, by Mr. Machrowicz; H. R. 6276, by Mr. Donohue; H. R. 6285, by Mr. Teller; H. R. 7721, by Mr. Donohue; H. R. 7852, by Mr. Hillings; and H. R. 9945, by Mr. Keating.

Section 3 of the joint resolution would grant permanent residence to one person and provides for the payment of the required visa fee. No quota charge is provided for in view of the fact that the beneficiary is entitled to nonquota status. He was the subject of the following bill: H. R. 3918, by Mr. Madden.

Section 4 of the joint resolution provides for the cancellation of deportation proceedings in the cases of seven persons who were the subjects of the following bills: H. R. 1404, by Mr. Forand; H. R. 2095, by Mr. O'Neill; H. R. 2117, by Mrs. St. George; H. R. 2757, by Mr. Utt; H. R. 5181, by Mr. O'Neill; and H. R. 5295, by Mr. Donohue; H. R. 7329, by Mr. Lipscomb; and H. R. 7857, by Mr. Teller.

The facts in each case are printed below in the order in which those cases appear in House Joint Resolution 580, as amended.

H. R. 1293, by Mr. Addonizio—Giuseppe Stefano

The beneficiary is a 34-year-old native and citizen of Italy who is the husband of a United States citizen. He was issued a nonquota immigrant visa but was found excludable as one afflicted with schizophrenia when he applied for admission as a resident alien. He was subsequently admitted as a visitor for medical treatment.

The pertinent facts in this case are contained in a letter dated September 18, 1956, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, regarding a bill pending during the 84th Congress for the relief of the same person. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., September 18, 1956.

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H. R. 12199) for the relief of Giuseppe Stefano, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service file relating to the beneficiary

by the Newark, New Jersey, office of this Service, which has custody of that file.

The bill would grant the alien permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It should be noted that the beneficiary paid the required visa fee when obtaining his nonquota immigrant visa.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner*.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE GIUSEPPE STEFANO,
BENEFICIARY, H. R. 12199

The beneficiary, Giuseppe Stefano, a native and citizen of Italy, was born on February 24, 1924, in Monte Albano, Messina, Sicily. He married Angelina Bucca, a United States citizen, at Meri, Italy, on October 30, 1954. They reside together at 34 Palm Street, Newark, N. J. He attended school for 8 years in Messina, Sicily. Prior to his coming to the United States he was a self-employed surveyor. He has never been employed in the United States and is completely dependent on his wife for support.

Angelina Stefano, nee Bucca, beneficiary's wife, who is also his second cousin, is employed as an assistant bookkeeper by the Precision Instrument Design Co., in Newark, N. J., and earns \$60 per week. She has a savings account in the amount of \$500. The beneficiary's parents, brothers, and sisters all reside in Messina, Sicily.

The beneficiary was issued a nonquota immigrant visa as the spouse of a United States citizen. He arrived in the United States at New York on October 5, 1955, and upon examination was suspected of being a person afflicted with a mental defect. He was sent to the United States Public Health Hospital at Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y., where, on October 12, 1955, he was certified as a person afflicted with schizophrenia, a mental defect. Exclusion proceedings were commenced on October 20, 1955, and were temporarily adjourned on that date as the beneficiary, through his attorney, stated he desired to appeal the certification of the United States Public Health Service before the Medical Board of that organization. On December 15, 1955, the Medical Board reaffirmed the previous decision that the beneficiary was afflicted with schizophrenia. On December 30, 1955, the beneficiary withdrew his application for admission to the United States as a permanent resident and requested permission to be admitted temporarily for the purpose of receiving mental treatments. He was thereafter admitted to the United States on January 10, 1956, as a visitor under bond until July 10, 1956. He applied for an extension to remain in the United States an additional 6 months and was requested to submit a medical certificate certifying that he is presently under treatment and as to when such treatments would be concluded. This certificate has not been received.

The beneficiary served with the Italian Army during World War II. He was captured by the Germans and detained at a prisoner of war camp in Barmen, Germany, for 18 months. He does not admit to a past history of mental illness and alleges that his condition is the result of the sea voyage to the United States.

Mr. Addonizio, the author of H. R. 1293, submitted the following statements in support of his bill:

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, your kindness in granting a hearing on H. R. 1293 for the relief of Giuseppe Stefano is appreciated.

Mr. Stefano is the husband of an American citizen. He was granted a nonquota visa and came to the United States in 1955. Upon entry he was found to be suffering from a mental defect and was declared inadmissible. He had been stricken on the ship. He had no previous history of illness. He received medical treatment and under date of November 19, 1956, his physician stated that he had fully recovered. The doctor's statement is attached.

Mr. Stefano has been employed as a packer at a meat market. He has attended school at night to learn English. His wife is also employed.

The couple is hard working and industrious, and his deportation would work a great hardship to his citizen wife. He entered here under the regular immigration procedure, and it would be an injustice to compel him to go through the procedure again when he has regained his health.

Your sympathetic consideration of the bill will be appreciated.

NEW YORK, N. Y., November 19, 1956:

Re Joseph Stefano

To Whom It May Concern:

We have this date examined the above named patient, and our findings are as follows:

Mr. Stefano is very friendly, cooperative, and clear. He speaks in a normal tone of voice, his productions are coherent and relevant, he mimics adequately, and shows no depression, retardation, or blocking. There are no pathological manifestations, no morbid thoughts, no delusions or hallucinations. He is well oriented for time, place, and person. His critical judgment is good, and he has adequate insight into his psychotic episode.

Diagnosis: The patient is now fully recovered.

Very truly yours,

DAVID J. IMPASTATO, M. D.

H. R. 2628, by Mr. Clark—Carlo DiMarzio

The beneficiary is a 7-year-old native and citizen of Italy who was found inadmissible when he arrived in the United States with his mother in 1956, and was in possession of a third preference immigrant visa. He was paroled into the United States and resides with his parents, lawfully resident aliens who live in Pennsylvania.

The pertinent facts in this case are contained in a letter dated May 16, 1957, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., May 16, 1957.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H. R. 2628) for the relief of Carlo DiMarzio, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Philadelphia, Pa., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fee.

The beneficiary applied for permanent admission to the United States at New York, N. Y., on November 13, 1956. He was found to be inadmissible under section 212 (a) (1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act which provides for the exclusion of aliens who are feeble-minded. Although his exclusion has been directed, he has been paroled into the United States in care of his parents.

As a visa fee was paid in the beneficiary's case at the time he obtained the visa which he presented upon his application for permanent admission on November 13, 1956, the committee may wish to delete that portion of the bill which makes reference to that requirement.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE CARLO DIMARZIO,
BENEFICIARY OF H. R. 2628

Information concerning this case was furnished by Mr. and Mrs. Antonio DiMarzio, the beneficiary's parents, and Lorenzo DiMarzio, the beneficiary's uncle.

The beneficiary was born on November 2, 1950, at Pacentro, Aquila, Italy, and is a citizen of that country. He presently resides at 501 Allegheny Avenue, West Aliquippa, Pa., with his parents and one brother.

On November 13, 1956, the beneficiary applied for permanent admission to the United States at New York, N. Y., with an immigrant visa issued under the third preference quota for Italy. He was found to be feeble-minded at that time and his exclusion was directed pursuant to section 212 (a) (1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. Following the issuance of the order of exclusion in the beneficiary's case, he was paroled into the United States in care of his parents.

Antonio DiMarzio was born on June 23, 1921, in Pacentro, Aquila, Italy, and his wife, Maria Agostnelli, was born on November 30, 1926, at the same place. Mr. and Mrs. Di-

Marzio are citizens of Italy who were lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence on February 27, 1955, and November 13, 1956, respectively. At the time of Mrs. DiMarzio's admission, she was accompanied by the beneficiary and another son, Gaetano, who was admitted for permanent residence.

Mr. DiMarzio is employed as a track laborer with the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad and earns approximately \$280 per month. He has assets in the amount of \$100. He owns realty in Italy valued at \$15,000. He attended school in Italy for 3 years. His parents are deceased.

Lorenzo DiMarzio was born on August 10, 1904, in Pacentro, Aquila, Italy. He is a naturalized citizen of the United States. He married Amalia Paolillo, a native-born United States citizen. They have two children. Lorenzo DiMarzio and his family reside at 2109 McLean Street, Aliquippa, Pa. He is employed as a compound mixer at the Jones & Laughlin Steel Co. in Aliquippa, Pa., and earns \$85 per week. He has assets in the amount of \$2,000 and owns a home valued at \$25,000 on which there is an encumbrance of \$2,000.

Mr. Clark submitted the following statement in support of his bill:

Carlo DiMarzio is the 6-year-old son of Antonio and Marie DiMarzio who reside at 2109 McLean Street, Aliquippa, Pa., in my congressional district. He has an older brother, and younger brother born July 3, 1957. Carlo is slightly retarded but in all other respects normal. If he were forced to leave the United States, it would be necessary for the entire family to leave the country. The father, Antonio, is presently employed by the C & L Market, of Aliquippa, and can well provide for the entire family. In addition, he will be assisted by his brother, Lorenzo, who is a United States citizen and very well established here. In November 1956, the beneficiary of H. R. 2628 was paroled into the United States in care of his parents when he was found to be retarded. At that time, Mrs. DiMarzio and son, Gaetano, were admitted. I have received many communications from citizens in Aliquippa and they have urged me to do everything possible to secure favorable action on this case. I believe it is one of merit and ask your favorable consideration.

FRANK M. CLARK,
Member of Congress.

*H. R. 1319, by Mr. Bentley (also H. R. 1589, by Mr. Machrowicz)—
Tadeusz Gasowski*

The beneficiary is a 40-year-old native and citizen of Poland who was admitted to the United States as a seaman on June 16, 1948. His application for a stay of deportation under the provisions of section 243 (h) of the Immigration and Nationality Act has been approved by the Attorney General based on the fact that he would be subject to physical persecution if he were deported to Poland.

The pertinent facts in this case are contained in a letter dated May 1, 1957, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the

chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., May 1, 1957.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your requests for a report relative to the bills (H. R. 1319 and H. R. 1589) for the relief of Tadeusz Gasowski, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Detroit, Mich., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bills would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States as of the date of enactment upon payment of the required visa fee. They would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota. H. R. 1589 also directs the payment of head tax. It should be noted that the Immigration and Nationality Act does not require payment of a head tax.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota for Poland.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE TADEUSZ GASOWSKI,
BENEFICIARY OF H. R. 1319 AND H. R. 1589

The beneficiary, Tadeusz Gasowski, a native and citizen of Poland, was born on September 18, 1917. He has never married and resides at 600 Parkview Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Mr. Gasowski is employed as a grinder by the Willey Carbide Tool Co., Detroit, Mich. He completed 7 years of public school and 3 years of trade school in Poland. He presently earns \$2.16 an hour. He owns a car and has cash assets of about \$1,750. Prior to entering the United States, the beneficiary worked and lived for short periods in Brazil and Argentina.

Mr. Gasowski entered the United States as a crewman at Boston, Mass., on June 16, 1948. He remained in the United States and deportation proceedings were instituted against him on April 20, 1951, on the ground that at the time of entry he was an immigrant without proper documents. On November 21, 1951, after a hearing, he was granted the privilege of departing from the United States voluntarily with the alternative that he be deported upon his failure to so depart. A warrant directing his deportation was issued on March 5, 1953. His motion to have the order of deportation withdrawn and the deportation proceedings reopened to permit him to apply for suspension of deportation was granted. His application for suspension of deportation was denied and appeal from the order of denial was dis-

missed by the Board of Immigration Appeals. On July 16, 1956, it was ordered that his deportation be stayed indefinitely because he would be subject to physical persecution if deported to Poland.

Private bills H. R. 3069 and S. 3393, 82d Congress, H. R. 1680 and S. 3811, 83d Congress, and S. 3996, 84th Congress, introduced in the beneficiary's behalf, were not enacted.

Mr. Gasowski is also the beneficiary of S. 1100 and S. 1334, 85th Congress.

Mr. Bentley, the author of H. R. 1319, appeared before a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, and testified in support of his bill, as follows:

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before your subcommittee on behalf of H. R. 1319, a bill for the relief of Tadeusz Gasowski, introduced by me on January 3, 1957, and which, if enacted, would confer the status of permanent residence upon him as of the date of enactment.

The beneficiary of H. R. 1319 is a native and citizen of Poland, single, 40 years of age, and resides at 8038 Molena, Detroit 34, Mich. He entered the United States as a crewman at Boston on June 16, 1948. Further information in connection with his present status was contained in a memorandum attached to a letter from Commissioner Swing of the Immigration and Naturalization Service to Chairman Celler of May 1, 1957.

This case first came to my attention through stories in the Detroit press in July 1956, which stated that he had been ordered deported to Poland by the Immigration Service by August 6 of that year unless he departed voluntarily.

A brief résumé of Gasowski's earlier background at this point seems appropriate. Early in World War II he was captured by the Russians from Polish forces but escaped on the way to prison. He proceeded to England via Yugoslavia and France, and served with the Armed Forces of Free Poland throughout the war. He was wounded while serving on a Polish destroyer.

After the war he tried unsuccessfully to emigrate to the United States and then went to Brazil and Argentina before getting employment as a merchant seaman. He jumped ship while his vessel was in Boston Harbor.

Mr. Chairman, it is obvious that since Gasowski served as a naval intelligence officer in London for the Free Polish Government during the war, since he has already refused repatriation to Poland and since he has been active in anti-Communist work among the Polish community in Detroit, he would face severe reprisals were he deported to Poland. I might add that his presence in the United States was brought to the attention of the Immigration Service when he tried to enlist for military service in Korea.

On July 16, 1956, I communicated with Commissioner Swing's office and was able to secure an indefinite stay of deportation for Gasowski under section 243 (h) of the

Immigration and Nationality Act on the grounds that he would face political reprisals if deported to Poland. I would like to read the telegram which Gasowski sent me on this occasion:

"DEAR SIR: Received your telegram the other day. It proved to be the most important event in my life. There are no words that express my gratitude to you for your kind attention to my desperate plight. It has been already 8 years since I entered this country. During this time I have fallen deeply in love with the American way of life and everything that this country stands for. My hopes and dreams are that some day I may become a citizen of the United States. Let me thank you again for your generous time devoted to an unknown former Polish soldier. Always indebted to you.

"TADEUSZ GASOWSKI."

I might add in this connection, Mr. Chairman, that Gasowski has voluntarily rescued two persons from drowning since he has entered this country. I should have mentioned earlier that he is employed as a grinding machine operator at Willey's Carbide Tool Co., 1340 West Vernon, Detroit, Mich.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I would like to inject a note of personal, but very human, interest. Since the Korean war broke out, Gasowski had been a regular blood donor to the American Red Cross. Beginning on August 4, 1956, and regularly every 2 months since that time, Gasowski has driven nearly 90 miles to my hometown of Owosso (giving up an entire Saturday for this purpose) to donate a pint of blood in my name to the Owosso Memorial Hospital. This action has been entirely on his own initiative and my only part has been to arrange for his visits with the hospital. Gasowski has told me that this is from a feeling of personal gratitude on his part.

Mr. Chairman, I could go on at some length about the heroic background of this young Polish man whom I have met personally several times and been privileged to entertain in my home. I will not, however, take the further time of the subcommittee. But I will say that you have before you the fate of a young man who knows and loves freedom, having learned to appreciate it as few of us can do. There is not the slightest shred of doubt in my mind that, if permitted to remain in this country, Gasowski would become an American citizen of the highest type, and a real credit to his city, his State, and his adopted country. His own actions and his words which I have read to you speak more eloquently in his own behalf than anything I could say. Your subcommittee, Mr. Chairman, has an opportunity today to show that we of the Congress place a high premium on the qualities of bravery, patriotism, gratitude, and passionate devotion to our way of life such as this young man has shown. I am confident that you will do everything possible to permit Tadeusz Gasowski to become legally a part of this country which he so dearly loves. Thank you.

Mr. Machrowicz, the author of H. R. 1589, also appeared before a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary and urged the enactment of this legislation.

H. R. 1320, by Mr. Bentley—Anita Soave

The beneficiary is a 26-year-old native and citizen of Italy who is unmarried and resides in Detroit, Mich., with her parents and three brothers, all of whom are lawfully resident aliens of the United States.

The pertinent facts in this case are contained in a letter dated June 26, 1957, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., June 26, 1957:

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H. R. 1320) for the relief of Anita Soave, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Detroit, Mich., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States as of the date of its enactment, upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota for Italy.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE ANITA SOAVE, BENE-
FICIARY OF H. R. 1320

The beneficiary, a native and citizen of Italy, was born on July 9, 1931. She has never married and resides with her parents and three brothers at 10437 Sterrett Street, Detroit, Mich.

Miss Soave is not employed outside the home. She has no assets. Her last employment was as a domestic in Scotland from 1950 until she came to the United States. She completed elementary school in Italy. The beneficiary is supported by her parents and brothers, all of whom are legal resident aliens in the United States. Her mother is the proprietor of a small shoe repair shop. Her father and brothers are wage earners. The combined family income totals \$175 a week. They have cash savings of \$500 and own their home which is valued at \$7,000.

The beneficiary entered the United States as a visitor at New York, N. Y., on April 3, 1956. Extensions of stay to March 29, 1957, were authorized. Deportation proceedings were instituted against her on the ground that she failed to

comply with the conditions of her visitor status. She was accorded a hearing on April 12, 1957, and an order was entered granting her the privilege of departing voluntarily from the United States with the alternative of deportation if she fails to depart when required.

Mr. Bentley, the author of H. R. 1320, appeared before a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary and testified in support of his bill, as follows:

STATEMENT

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate this opportunity to appear before your subcommittee on behalf of H. R. 1320, a bill for the relief of Anita Soave, introduced by me on January 3, 1957. If enacted, this bill would confer the status of permanent residence upon Miss Soave as of the date of enactment.

The beneficiary of H. R. 1320 is a native and citizen of Italy. She is single, 26 years of age, and at present resides with her family at 10437 Sterritt, Detroit 13, Mich. Miss Soave entered this country in early 1956 as a visitor. Further information concerning her present status is contained in a memorandum attached to a letter from Commissioner Swing of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, dated June 26, 1957, to Chairman Celler. Her time for voluntary departure from the United States has since been extended to August 1, 1958.

This case was first brought to my attention by Mr. Harold L. McLurg, of Saginaw, Mich., who is a close friend of the beneficiary's aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Petrucci, who operate a motel near Point Lookout, Mich.

In 1953, Miss Soave's parents and her younger brothers immigrated to this country. At that time she was too old to immigrate with the family unit. Her parents and brothers established their home, which they now own, in Detroit. Her father and brothers are wage earners and her mother operates a small shoe repair shop.

From 1950 to 1956, Miss Soave lived in Scotland as a temporary resident. The only employment she could obtain was as a domestic. In April of 1956, Miss Soave came to this country as a visitor and has since lived with her family in Detroit. She has not taken any employment. It is her desire to remain in this country and to become a citizen along with the rest of her family. I am informed that she is the only member of her family who does not have the right to remain here permanently. Without this private bill she would be forced to return to Scotland or her native Italy, from where she has been absent for 8 years.

Her family has made excellent progress since their arrival in the United States. They own their own home, a small business, and have supported themselves without difficulty. I believe that Anita Soave would make the same progress. Her presence in this country would complete the family union. As Commissioner Swing indicates in his report, her family is perfectly capable of supporting her.

It would be tragic to separate her from her entire family and force her to live alone in another country. I am confident that you will do everything possible to permit Anita Soave to become a citizen of our country and to remain with her family.

Thank you.

H. R. 1739, by Mr. Roosevelt—Jose Maria Chan-Caballero

The beneficiary is a 31-year-old native and citizen of Mexico of the Chinese race. He resides in California with his wife and their 5 children, 3 of whom are native-born citizens of the United States. His wife and two older children are in the United States unlawfully but are able to adjust their immigration status administratively. The beneficiary is unable to do so because he is chargeable to the quota for Chinese persons.

The pertinent facts in this case are contained in a letter dated August 14, 1956, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary regarding a bill pending during the 84th Congress for the relief of the same person. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., August 14, 1956.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H. R. 11534) for the relief of Jose Maria Chan-Caballero, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Los Angeles, Calif., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

As a quota immigrant the alien is chargeable to the quota for Chinese persons.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE JOSE MARIA CHAN-
CABALLERO, BENEFICIARY OF H. R. 11534

Jose Maria Chan-Caballero, a native citizen of Mexico, was born on January 5, 1927. His father is a native of China and of the Chinese race. His mother is a native of Mexico. He was married to Ampelia Torres in March 1950 and the couple have 4 children ranging from 1 to 5 years in age. Their two youngest children were born in Santa Monica, Calif., and are citizens of the United States. Mrs. Chan-Caballero and the two older children are native citizens of Mexico. Those three persons are unlawfully resident in the United States and have been granted the privilege of voluntary departure in lieu of deportation. Mrs. Chan-Caballero and the four children are entirely dependent for their support upon the earnings of the beneficiary. He is employed as a formica fabricator in a Los Angeles, Calif.,

factory and earns \$100 weekly. The family owns assets valued at \$2,000 including an automobile, home furnishings, and personal effects. Mr. Chan-Caballero attended public schools in Mexico for 9 years. He resides with his family at 4117 Higuera Street, Culver City, Calif. His parents, 3 brothers, and three sisters reside in Mexico and are citizens of that country.

The beneficiary testified that he has made five unlawful entries into the United States. On July 6, 1946, and again on July 26, 1946, he was permitted to depart voluntarily. On January 7, 1948, he was deported from the United States at Brownsville, Tex. Mr. Chan-Caballero last entered the United States near Calexico, Calif., illegally. Deportation proceedings were instituted on October 3, 1955, and after hearing, Mr. Chan-Caballero was accorded the privilege of voluntary departure. To date he has not availed himself of that privilege. The beneficiary has also been granted permission to reapply for admission to the United States after deportation.

On October 26, 1946, in Hidalgo County, Tex., the beneficiary was convicted of theft and sentenced to serve 2 years imprisonment. He was granted a full pardon by the State of Texas on April 5, 1955.

An additional report on this legislation, reads as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., March 7, 1957.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This refers to the report furnished by this Service to the committee on August 14, 1956, relative to Jose Maria Chan-Caballero, beneficiary of private bill H. R. 11534, 84th Congress. Mr. Chan-Caballero is now the beneficiary of private bill H. R. 1739, 85th Congress.

The following additional information has been received concerning this beneficiary:

The subject beneficiary and his wife are now the parents of five children, the fifth child having been born at Santa Monica, Calif., on December 19, 1956.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

Mr. Roosevelt, the author of H. R. 1739, appeared before a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary and testified in support of his bill, as follows:

STATEMENT

Mr. Chairman, H. R. 1739 was introduced to provide relief for Jose Maria Chan-Caballero, a native and citizen of Mexico. He is half Chinese, having had a Chinese father and a Mexican mother. Under present immigration law he may qualify for admission only under the quota established for China despite his Mexican nationality.

He has 5 children, 3 of whom were born in the United States. His wife and the other two children were born in Mexico, are unlawfully

resident in the United States, and have been granted the privilege of voluntary departure in lieu of deportation.

Mr. Chan-Caballero is the sole support of his family and is currently employed in a Los Angeles, Calif., factory, earning around \$100 per week.

He has made five unlawful entries into the United States between 1946 and 1952. Were he considered to be a Mexican, his reentry in lawful status would present virtually no problem inasmuch as he has been granted the privilege of reapplying for admission after deportation. Prospects for his return, however, are exceedingly dim because of the status of the quota for China.

Since he has been in Los Angeles he has been steadily employed and has given every evidence of being a responsible and dependable person, as attested by letters of reference from his employer and others who are acquainted with him, and which I present for the committee's consideration.

If Mr. Chan-Caballero and his wife were the only persons under consideration here, I would perhaps not have introduced special legislation. However, there are American-born children involved. In my judgment it would be harsh treatment indeed to deprive them, and his other children as well, of the chance to be brought up in this land of opportunity.

I believe this man to be a person with the qualities inherent in good citizenship, and I urge the committee to view the facts with compassion toward favorable action on H. R. 1739.

H. R. 1815, by Mr. Teague of California—Mrs. Chie Imaizumi Chao

The beneficiary is a 28-year-old native and citizen of Japan who is the wife of a lawfully resident alien in the United States. They have one child who is a citizen of the United States by birth.

The pertinent facts in this case are contained in letters from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization dated August 13, 1956, and April 25, 1957, to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. Those letters read as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., August 13, 1956.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H. R. 10409) for the relief of Mrs. Chie Imaizumi Chao, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the San Francisco, Calif., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota for Japan.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE MRS. CHIE IMAIZUMI CHAO, BENEFICIARY OF H. R. 10409

Mrs. Chie Imaizumi Chao, a citizen of Japan, was born on February 10, 1930, in Tokyo, Japan. She was married on June 11, 1953, to Howard H. S. Chao, a Chinese citizen who was born on November 29, 1920, in Honan, China. One child, Patricia, was born of this marriage on July 9, 1955, in Carmel, Calif., and is a citizen of the United States. The family resides at 236 Walcott Way, Pacific Grove, Calif.

Mr. and Mrs. Chao were graduated from colleges in the United States with bachelor of arts degrees. The beneficiary completed high school in Japan and then entered the Western College for Women in Oxford, Ohio, attending from September 1951 until her graduation in June 1953. She majored in English literature. Thereafter she attended evening classes at Peninsula College in Monterey, Calif., and studied business for several months during 1954. Her husband received bachelor of arts degrees from both Honan University in China and Illinois College in Jacksonville, Ill. Since 1953 both Mr. and Mrs. Chao have been employed by the Army Language School, Presidio of Monterey, Calif., as language instructors. Her salary is \$4,600 yearly and his, \$4,795. They are buying the home in which they reside, and have an equity of \$2,000 in the purchase price of \$8,500. They own 5 building lots valued at \$1,200, furniture worth \$2,000, an automobile, \$150, securities worth \$2,500, and about \$2,000 in a bank account. Mrs. Chao's father is deceased. Her mother, a brother, and a sister reside in Tokyo, Japan.

The beneficiary entered the United States as a student on September 7, 1951, and her nonimmigrant status was changed, upon her application, from student to that of an alien "having a residence in a foreign country which she has no intention of abandoning (1) who is of distinguished merit and ability and who is coming temporarily to the United States to perform temporary services of an exceptional nature requiring such merit and ability" under section 101 (a) (15) (H) (i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. This change was effective January 29, 1954, and based upon her employment by the Army language school. She thereafter applied under section 245 of the act to have her nonimmigrant status changed to that of an alien admitted for permanent residence but the application was denied on March 8, 1956, because an immigrant visa was not readily available to her. Deportation proceedings will be instituted since she failed to comply with the conditions of her admission.

The beneficiary's husband submitted an application for adjustment of his status under the provisions of section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act and his application has been approved by this Service and forwarded to the Congress for consideration.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington D. C., April 25, 1957.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This refers to H. R. 1815, 85th Congress, in behalf of Mrs. Chie Imaizumi Chao, who was also the beneficiary of H. R. 10409, in the 84th Congress.

Since submitting our report of August 13, 1956, the beneficiary was found deportable on August 27, 1956, on the grounds that she failed to maintain the nonimmigrant status to which it was changed or to comply with the conditions of such changed status. She was granted the privilege of voluntary departure or the alternative of deportation if she fails to depart when required.

The beneficiary's employment at the Army Language School in Monterey, Calif., was terminated on November 16, 1956, because of a reduction in force. She is now receiving unemployment insurance of \$33 weekly, which will continue until June 1957. Her husband's application under the provisions of section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 for adjustment of immigration status to that of a lawful permanent resident of the United States was approved by the Congress on July 26, 1956.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

Mr. Teague of California, the author of H. R. 1815, appeared before a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary and testified in support of his bill, as follows:

STATEMENT

Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee, Mrs. Chie Imaizumi Chao, wife of Howard H. S. Chao, is a citizen of Japan, born February 10, 1930, in Tokyo. She was married to Howard H. S. Chao, a Chinese citizen who was born November 29, 1920, in Honan, China. Both Mr. and Mrs. Chao have graduated from colleges in the United States with bachelor of arts degrees. Mr. Chao has been approved for permanent residence in the United States, and he is currently teaching at the Army Language School in Monterey, Calif. Mrs. Chao also taught at the Army Language School for some time prior to separation by reduction in force. Mr. and Mrs. Chao have two American-born children, both born at Carmel, Calif.

Mrs. Chao had been found deportable on technical grounds at a hearing in San Francisco on August 27, 1956, because she had failed to maintain her status which applied when she entered the United States.

I feel that this is an especially worthy case, and I respectfully request favorable action by the committee.

H. R. 1897, by Mr. Zelenko—Clement Alphonso Kepple

The beneficiary is a 23-year-old British subject who was born in Jamaica. He was admitted to the United States as a visitor in 1955 and is presently serving in the United States Army. His mother is

a United States citizen and his stepfather, half brother, and half sister are lawfully resident aliens in the United States.

Certain pertinent facts in this case are contained in a letter dated August 17, 1956, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, regarding a bill then pending for the relief of the same person. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington D. C., August 17, 1956.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H. R. 11296) for the belief of Clement Alphonso Kepple, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the New York, N. Y., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota for Jamaica, a subquota of Great Britain.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE CLEMENT ALPHONSO
KEPPLE, BENEFICIARY OF H. R. 11296

The beneficiary, a British subject, was born on October 4, 1934, at Kingston, Jamaica, British West Indies. He resides at 1142 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., with his mother, a naturalized United States citizen. His stepfather, a half brother and a half sister, all of whom are lawful resident aliens and British subjects, reside at the same address. His only other close relative is his maternal grandmother, a British subject residing in Jamaica, British West Indies. The beneficiary has no income or assets and is supported by his mother and his stepfather. He is presently attending Manhattan Medical and Dental Assistants School, New York, N. Y., where he is studying to become a medical laboratory technician.

The beneficiary was admitted to the United States at New York, N. Y., on July 4, 1955, as a visitor for a period of 3 months. He received extensions to April 2, 1956, when a further extension was denied and he was required to depart on or before April 30, 1956. Deportation proceedings were instituted on June 5, 1956, on the ground that, after admission as a nonimmigrant, he failed to maintain or comply

with the conditions of such status. He was found deportable on June 12, 1956, and an order was entered granting him voluntary departure, with the alternative of deportation if he fails to depart voluntarily.

The beneficiary's mother, Mrs. Iris Walker, is employed as a domestic and earns \$40 a week. Her husband has an approximate annual income of \$3,000 from his painting and decorating business. Their assets consist of \$1,000 in cash savings, and personal effects valued at \$1,000.

Mr. Zelenko, the author of H. R. 1897, submitted the following statement in support of his bill:

STATEMENT

I have introduced H. R. 1897 for the relief of Clement Alphonso Kepple, who is presently serving with the United States Army.

Mr. Kepple was born on October 4, 1934, at Kingston, Jamaica, British West Indies. He is the son of Mrs. Iris Walker, a citizen of the United States, and is residing with her, her husband, Reginald Walker, his stepbrother and stepsister, both of whom are attending school. Mr. Kepple's father died.

Mr. Kepple last entered the United States on July 4, 1955, as a visitor for a period of 3 months. He received extensions of that status. Thereafter his status was changed to that of a student and he attended Manhattan Medical and Dental Assistants School in New York City and completed courses for X-ray technician and for medical technician work. Upon completion of his studies, he obtained employment as a laboratory technician with the Kings County Laboratory in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Kepple entered the United States Army on December 9, 1957, for a period of 2 years and is presently assigned to Detachment 1, 1401 Training Regiment, Fort Dix, N. J. His serial number is U. S. 51415380.

It is respectfully urged that in view of his strong family ties in the United States, the fact that he is presently serving with our Armed Forces, that he is of excellent moral character, as attested to by statements on file with this committee, and that his education as a medical technician and X-ray technician would prove an asset to the United States, that favorable action should be taken on the private legislation for the relief of Clement A. Kepple.

H. R. 2104, by Mr. Rutherford—Magallano Tiong

The beneficiary is a 31-year-old native and citizen of the Philippine Islands. He was admitted to the United States as a visitor in 1954 and was inducted into the United States Armed Forces later that year and is presently stationed at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, Ind.

The pertinent facts in this case are contained in a letter dated June 29, 1956, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, regarding a bill then pending for the relief of the same person. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., June 29, 1956.

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H. R. 9945) for the relief of Magallano Tiong, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the El Paso, Tex., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant this alien the status of a permanent resident of the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It also directs that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota for the Philippine Islands.
Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE MAGALLANO TIONG,
BENEFICIARY OF H. R. 9945

Magallano Tiong, also known as Magallano Comisario Tiong, who was born on August 23, 1926, is a native and citizen of the Philippine Islands. He is unmarried and is serving with the rank of Specialist 3d Class in the United States Army. He is also serving with the rank of specialist third class in the United States Navy. He attended the University of Manila for a year prior to coming to the United States. After his arrival he attended the general extension division of the Oregon State System of Higher Education at Portland, Oreg., where he pursued a course of premedical study.

He receives a salary of \$122 a month. He has no assets. His father is a native of the Philippine Islands, is a naturalized citizen of the United States, and resides in Portland, Oreg. His mother, a brother, and three sisters are natives and citizens of the Philippine Islands and are living in Manila, Philippine Islands.

Mr. Tiong entered the United States at San Francisco, Calif., July 9, 1954, as a visitor for 6 months. On September 28, 1954, his status was changed to that of a student and he was granted an extension of temporary stay until August 8, 1955. He was inducted into the United States Army on November 19, 1954. Pursuant to Army orders, he departed from the continental United States on March 27, 1956, destined to the Philippine Islands where he received 30 days reenlistment leave. He last entered the United States on May 11, 1956, by Military Air Transport Service plane at Travis Air Force Base, Calif., when he was returning to his duty station at Fort Bliss, Tex.

From September 1948 to June 1954 the beneficiary served with the Philippine Air Force at Nichols Air Base, Rizal, Philippine Islands.

Mr. Rutherford, the author of H. R. 2104, submitted the following statement in support of his bill:

STATEMENT

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of this subcommittee, I appreciate the opportunity to make this statement in behalf of my bill, H. R. 2104, for the relief of Magallano Tiong. The bill provides that, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Magallano Tiong shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of the act, upon payment of the required visa fee.

Magallano Tiong is presently a sergeant in the United States Army, stationed with Company C, TAGS, Class 275, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis 16, Ind.

Sergeant Tiong is the son of an American citizen, who resides in Portland, Oreg. He entered the United States through the port of San Francisco, Calif., on July 9, 1954, on a visitor's visa. On September 28, 1954, his status was adjusted to that of student under section 101 (a) (15) (F) and time extended until August 8, 1955, was granted. Mr. Tiong registered for the draft, waived age requirement and placed himself on the ready call list. In November of 1954 he was inducted into the United States Army, and recently I found that in 1956 he had reenlisted at Fort Bliss, Tex., for a 6-year term.

During World War II when the Philippine Islands were invaded by the Japanese, Sergeant Tiong became a guerrilla fighter after the fall of Corregidor. Later, his force became part of the United States Army and he was attached to the 55th Field Artillery, B Battery. In 1948 he joined the Philippine Air Force and was honorably discharged with the rank of sergeant in 1954.

Sergeant Tiong intends to make the military his career. I think his record shows him to be a credit to the uniform of the United States. He has shown his willingness to protect and defend this Nation, and is certainly worthy of citizenship. While stationed at Fort Bliss, Tex., Sergeant Tiong interested himself in a program whereby several soldiers helped aliens work toward citizenship. These training center soldiers later won the "Freedom Foundation Award" for their work.

I respectfully urge this subcommittee to favorably report H. R. 2104, for the relief of Magallano Tiong.

H. R. 2280, by Mr. Moss—Wha Dee Loo, Margaret Chan Loo, Mary Loo, Josephine Loo, and John Loo

The beneficiaries are a family of five. Mr. Loo is a native of Japan, his wife is a native of Hong Kong, where two of the children were also born, and the other beneficiary is a native of Korea. They are all citizens of China. The senior beneficiary was admitted to the United States as a student in 1950 and his wife and children were admitted as visitors later the same year. In addition to the children who are beneficiaries of this bill, Mr. and Mrs. Loo have two children who are United States citizens by birth.

The pertinent facts in this case are contained in letters from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization dated October 25, 1956, and April 19, 1957, to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. Those letters read as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington 25, D. C., October 25, 1956.

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington 25, D. C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H. R. 10753) for the relief of Wha Dee Loo, his wife, Margaret Chan Loo, and their three children, Mary, Josephine, and John Loo, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiaries. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiaries by the San Francisco, Calif., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the beneficiaries permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fees. It would also direct that the required numbers be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota or quotas.

The beneficiaries are chargeable to the quota for Chinese persons.
Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE WHA DEE LOO; HIS WIFE, MARGARET CHAN LOO; AND THEIR THREE MINOR CHILDREN, MARY, JOSEPHINE, AND JOHN LOO, BENEFICIARIES OF H. R. 10753

The beneficiaries are a family group consisting of Wha Dee Loo, born on Februar 15, 1909, in Yokohama, Japan; his wife, Margaret Chan Loo, born in Hong Kong, British Crown Colony, China, on June 10, 1925; their children: Mary Loo, born in Hong Kong on January 2, 1945; Josephine Loo, born in Seoul, Korea, on March 14, 1949; and John Loo, born in Hong Kong on September 25, 1946. They are all citizens of China. They reside at 479 Nineteenth Avenue, San Francisco, Calif.

Mr. and Mrs. Loo were married on February 22, 1944, at Hong Kong, British Crown Colony, China, and have 5 children, 2 of whom were born in San Francisco, Calif., and are United States citizens by birth. Mr. Loo is employed as a salesman by Japan Air Lines, 45 Grant Avenue, San Francisco, Calif., at a salary of \$350 monthly. He has no other income. Mrs. Loo is not employed; however, during 1955 she earned \$2,400 gross salary as a receptionist. Their assets consist of an equity of \$6,000 in a home value at \$14,000; furniture valued at \$1,500; personal effects worth about \$2,000; and a paid-up life insurance policy with a value of \$1,000. Mr. Loo completed elementary and high school in Japan, 1 year at the University of Shanghai in Shanghai, China, 1 semester at the University of Dayton in Dayton, Ohio, and 3½ years at San Francisco State College in San Francisco, Calif., where he majored in international trade and received a bachelor of arts degree in 1954. His wife completed elementary school and 4 years at middle school in Hong Kong, China. Their three alien children attend St. Monica's Parochial School in San Francisco, Calif. All of the beneficiaries are Roman Catholics.

On January 19, 1954, the beneficiaries made application for adjustment of immigration status under section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953. Mr. Loo stated that although born in Japan he is not a citizen of that country and may not return thereto; that in 1941 he accepted employment at Nanking, China, as a secretary in the Foreign Ministry of Nationalist China, but was forced to flee Canton because of the Japanese war upon China which lasted until 1945. Thereafter he resumed his career with the Chinese Foreign Ministry and was assigned to Tokyo, Japan, as a consular officer. In 1946 he was transferred to Seoul, Korea, as deputy consul and remained there until he came to the United States as a student on January 9, 1950. He states he cannot return to Korea as he is not a citizen and has no permit to reenter that country. His wife was born in Hong Kong, but claims she cannot return there because she has no permit from the Hong Kong authorities. Their applications for adjustment under section 6 were denied on the grounds that they failed to establish that they were unable to return to the countries of their respective births or last residence because of persecution or fear of persecution on account of race, religion, or political opinion.

Mr. Loo's parents are deceased. A brother, Walter Loo, citizen of China, resides in Hong Kong; a brother, William Loo, citizen of China, resides in San Francisco, Calif., and is a permanent resident of this country (identified as holder of alien registration No. 4892547). A sister, Mary Yim, about 60 years old, born in San Francisco, Calif., resides in San Francisco; another sister, Gum Chee or Sook Yee, also born in San Francisco, resides in Hong Kong. Mr. Loo explained that his parents were residents of the United States for over 10 years prior to 1900, made some financial success here, and went to live in Japan where their children were born. Mrs. Margaret Chan Loo has no relatives in the United States. Her father is deceased. Her mother, 6 brothers, and 1 sister reside in Hong Kong, China.

Wha Dee Loo was admitted to the United States on January 9, 1950, as a student. Under date of October 19, 1951, he was given permission to remain temporarily in the United States without maintenance of status under regulations then in effect. His wife and children were admitted to the United States on August 23, 1950, as temporary visitors. Under date of September 21, 1953, they were given permission to remain temporarily in the United States without maintenance of status. The beneficiaries have been submitting quarterly reports as instructed.

Deportation proceedings were instituted with service of orders to show cause on July 24, 1956. Following hearing before a special inquiry officer, it was found on August 8, 1956, that the beneficiaries are deportable but they were granted the privilege of voluntary departure with alternative of deportation should they fail to depart when required to do so. During the course of the hearing Mrs. Margaret Chan Loo applied for suspension of deportation under section 244 (a) (3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, but her application was denied on the ground that she was not physically present in the United States for a continuous period of not less than 5 years immediately following the commission of an act constituting a ground for deportation. It was held that she did not become deportable until April 23, 1956. The beneficiaries' appeal

from the order of the special inquiry officer was forwarded to the Board of Immigration Appeals on August 31, 1956, and a decision has not as yet been received.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., April 19, 1957.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This refers to H. R. 2280, 85th Congress, in behalf of Joseph Wha Dee Loo, his wife, Margaret Chan Loo, and their three minor children, Mary, Josephine, and John Loo, who were also the beneficiaries of H. R. 10753, in the 84th Congress.

Since submitting our report of October 25, 1956, the beneficiaries' appeal to the Board of Immigration Appeals was dismissed on November 23, 1956. The Board also dismissed the additional appeal of Margaret Chan Loo for adjustment of her immigration status through suspension of deportation.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

Mr. Moss, the author of H. R. 2280, submitted the following statements in support of his bill:

STATEMENT FOR HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ON BEHALF OF H. R.
2280 BY REPRESENTATIVE JOHN E. MOSS, CALIFORNIA, MARCH 17, 1958

Mr. Chairman, with reference to the above-entitled bill which I introduced on January 7, 1957, I am enclosing for the committee's consideration affidavits from reputable citizens of California, including his employer, who have personally known the beneficiary for approximately 7 years.

The beneficiary is a 45-year-old native of Japan, who came to the United States on January 9, 1950, as a student. His wife and children were admitted to this country as temporary visitors on August 23, 1950.

Mr. Loo's parents were residents of the United States for over 10 years prior to 1900, and were respected and financially successful residents. A brother, William Loo, resides in San Francisco as a permanent resident of this country. A sister, Mary Yim, is a native of San Francisco and still resides there. Both of these individuals are honest, trustworthy, respected citizens.

Mr. Loo and his family presently reside at 479 19th Avenue, San Francisco, Calif. Since entering this country, Mr. Loo has completed one semester at the University of Dayton in Ohio, and 3½ years at San Francisco State College in California, where he majored in international trade and received a bachelor of arts degree in 1954.

I feel sure that the beneficiary and his family will not become a public charge. Mr. Loo has been employed for a number of years by the Japan Air Lines as a salesman at a salary of \$350 a month. His assets consist of an equity of over \$6,000 in a home valued at over \$14,000, and his personal and other effects are worth over \$4,500. At present, Mrs. Loo is not employed, although during 1955 she earned \$2,500 gross salary as a receptionist.

It is my understanding that the Immigration and Naturalization Service has obtained favorable reports concerning this alien's reputation for truth, honesty, and integrity, and his conduct as a law-abiding individual.

Mr. Loo has exhausted every available effort to adjust his immigration status to conform with the laws of this country. However, he has been denied permanent residence because it has been decided by the Immigration and Naturalization Service that all the subjects could either return to the countries of their respective births, or to Korea, the country of their last residence. This decision on the part of the Immigration and Naturalization Service does not appear to coincide with the facts I have in this case.

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Loo and his family cannot return to the country of their birth, or to the country of their last residence for the following reasons: Mr. Loo was born in Japan. The Japanese Consul in San Francisco states that Mr. Loo is considered a foreigner as he was not a naturalized Japanese citizen. Therefore, he cannot return to the country of his birth.

In 1941, Mr. Loo was employed as a secretary in the Foreign Ministry of Nationalist China in Nanking, but was forced to flee to Canton because of the war. When peace was declared he resumed his career with the Chinese Foreign Ministry and was eventually assigned to Seoul, Korea, as deputy consul and remained there until he came to the United States as a student. He was in Korea only because of his work assignment with the Chinese Nationalist Government. His residence in Korea was the Chinese Embassy, which is considered as Chinese soil. He and his family did not have permanent residence in Korea and do not have reentry permits to that country. Therefore, he cannot return to the country of his last residence.

Mrs. Loo was born in Hong Kong; however, she cannot return to that country because entry into Hong Kong is based on the possession of identification cards. Mrs. Loo has no proof of residence in Hong Kong, nor an identification card.

In my opinion it would be inhumane to deport this family to Red China. The Loo family has always travelled on passports issued by the anti-Communist Nationalist Government, since Mr. Loo served in the Chinese Nationalist Government for over 10 years. With the Communists in control of China, the family would certainly be marked for persecution. Further, the Loo family are Catholic, all their minor children are being instructed in the parochial schools of California. As the members of this committee know, persecutions of Catholics by the Communists in China have been and are numerous. In this connection, I would like to call your attention to the following statement by Rev. James Thornton, a Jesuit priest, recently released from prison in China: "The foreigners are expelled after a suitable period of brain washing, but the Nationals are usually shot." Mr. Loo has been an active Nationalist.

If deported, this family, including two minor United States citizens, would be subject to physical persecution and their lives endangered.

Two of Mr. Loo's minor children were born in San Francisco, Calif. Copies of their birth certificates are enclosed. If the family is deported, these two children will also be deprived of the privilege of growing up in their native country.

From the facts in this case, it appears that nothing would be gained by deporting these aliens to Korea, Japan, or China. They have lived in the United States for 7 years, and have at all times conducted themselves as law-abiding individuals. Mr. Loo has been very well educated by American institutions in international trade, and is gainfully employed in this field. Mrs. Loo has proved that she too is capable of being gainfully employed, and there is no indication that the family will become a public charge.

I respectfully request the committee's favorable consideration of my bill.

JAPAN AIR LINES COMPANY, LTD.,
San Francisco, Calif., March 1, 1958.

To Whom It May Concern:

In connection with Mr. Joseph Wha Dee Loo's interests in the change of immigration status, we in Japan Air Lines who are closely associated with Mr. Loo wish to go on record in certifying that his contributions to our company's effort are of the highest quality and of incalculable value to us. Mr. Loo's proficiency in Japanese and in several Chinese dialects, as well as in English, plus his knowledge of international airline operation and service gained from 8 continuous years in this field, are invaluable to us. Our company's interests require the continuance of Mr. Loo's association with us as our reliance upon him is unlimited.

Speaking personally, Mr. Loo is highly regarded in the Chinese community and we are greatly interested that he and his family remain in this country as his stay here is beneficial to the airlines and to the Chinese people.

ELMER J. BASEY,
General Sales Manager.

HOLY FAMILY CHINESE MISSION,
San Francisco, Calif., March 3, 1958.

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing in behalf of Mr. Joseph W. D. Loo of 479 19th Avenue, San Francisco, Calif. I wish to state that I have known Mr. Loo personally for over a year and a half, and have inquired of those who have known him for a much longer period. We are all in agreement that Mr. Loo has an excellent reputation and is highly regarded by the Chinese community. We are interested in his remaining in the United States.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH F. TROY, C. S. P.,
Director.

SANTA ROSA, CALIF. *March 1, 1958.*

To Whom It May Concern:

This is in behalf of Mr. W. D. Loo and his wife Margaret, 479 19th Avenue, San Francisco, Calif., who desire to become citizens of the United States via naturalization.

I first met Mr. and Mrs. Loo in Seoul, Korea, in 1947, where he was the Chinese consul. During the past 11 years I have kept in contact with them by correspondence and visitations. In 1949 or early 1950, they came to the United States and he became a student. For the past few years he has been gainfully employed with the Japanese Air Lines.

It is my firm conviction that Mr. and Mrs. Loo will make honorable and loyal American citizens. To the best of my knowledge, he is an outstanding family man. He has, and I am sure, will continue to be an explicit adherent of our tenets.

It would, in my humble estimation, be a regrettable mistake to deny them their citizenship.

Yours truly,

LAWRENCE F. CLARK,
Colonel, USA (Ret.).

AUBURN, CALIF., February 28, 1958.

To Whom It May Concern:

I certify that I know Mr. Joseph W. D. Loo, now residing at 479 19th Avenue, San Francisco, Calif. I first knew Mr. Loo as a consulate official employed in the Chinese Embassy in Seoul, Korea, during my military service there January 1947 to October 1950. He left Korea for Hong Kong some time before the Korean conflict and came to the United States as a student.

I have visited Mr. Loo and family periodically since he lived in San Francisco, and find him energetic, ambitious, and trustworthy. Since he was associated with the Nationalist Chinese State Department, it would not be advisable that he return to China.

HERBERT J. WITTE, M. D.

H. R. 2282, by Mr. Moss—Ivo Paiva

The beneficiary is a 33-year-old native and citizen of Portugal who is unmarried. He resides with his aunt, a citizen of the United States, and manages her two farms. The beneficiary was admitted to the United States as a visitor in 1948, and his status was later changed to that of a student.

The pertinent facts in this case are contained in letters from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization dated August 10, 1956, and April 15, 1957, to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. Those letters read as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., August 10, 1956.

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H. R. 10405) for the relief of Ivo Paiva, there is

attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the San Francisco, Calif., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota for Portugal.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner*.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE IVO PAIVA BENEFICIARY OF H. R. 10405

Ivo Paiva, a citizen of Portugal, was born on September 21, 1924, at Porto Moniz, Madeira Island, Portugal. He has never been married. He resides with an aunt, Mrs. Mildred Texeira, Post Office Box 637, Isleton, Calif.

Mr. Paiva attended elementary school in Port Moniz, Portugal, from 1931 to 1935, and the Escola Industrial Commercial School from 1935 to 1939. Since entering the United States he attended the Sacramento Junior College, Sacramento, Calif., from 1950 to 1953, and the Stockton College from 1953 to the present time. He is unemployed except for assisting his aunt, Mrs. Texeira, on her 307-acre farm at Isleton, Calif. Mrs. Texeira also leases 150 acres of asparagus land, and operates a combination bar and restaurant in Isleton. The beneficiary assists in these enterprises. His aunt provides funds for his college tuition and expenses in addition to furnishing room and board. She has been a widow since February 21, 1956, and has no children.

The beneficiary has had no military service, but on September 11, 1948, registering under the Selective Service Act with Local Board No. 23 in Isleton, Calif. He has no assets or income. His parents and three brothers reside in Portugal. His aunt by marriage, Mrs. Texeira, is his only relative in the United States.

Mr. Paiva entered the United States as a visitor on September 1, 1948. He applied for and on February 27, 1950, was granted a change of nonimmigrant status to that of a student. He was granted extensions of stay to February 28, 1957, upon posting a student-departure bond in the sum of \$500. However, deportation proceedings were instituted against him on June 29, 1956, on the ground that after admission as a nonimmigrant he failed to maintain or comply with the nonimmigrant status to which it was changed. A special inquiry officer's final order of July 12, 1956, granted the beneficiary the privilege of voluntary departure, with the alternative of deportation if he failed to avail himself of that privilege.

Mrs. Texeira, a citizen of the United States, desires to have the beneficiary remain permanently in the United States and manage her extensive properties, valued at approximately \$150,000.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., April 15, 1957.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This refers to H. R. 2282, 85th Congress, in behalf of Ivo Paiva, who was also the beneficiary of H. R. 10405, in the 84th Congress.

Since submitting our report of August 10, 1956, the beneficiary quit school and is now managing his aunt's farm. He also works as a bartender in her restaurant to help the regular employees when the need arises. He has no regular income, but is furnished spending money by his aunt.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

Mr. Moss, the author of H. R. 2282, submitted the following statement and letters in support of his bill:

STATEMENT

Mr. Chairman, with reference to the above-entitled bill, which I introduced on January 7, 1957, I am enclosing for the committee's consideration affidavits from leading citizens of the beneficiary's community who have personally known him for approximately 10 years.

Mr. Paiva is a 34-year-old native of Portugal, who came to the United States as a visitor on September 1, 1948. On February 27, 1950, he was granted a change of nonimmigrant status to that of a student. He then entered Sacramento Junior College, from which he graduated in 1953 with an A. A. degree. In the fall of 1953 he transferred to Stockton College and remained at that institution until the death of his uncle from cancer in 1956.

Since his entry into this country, the beneficiary has resided with his uncle. While attending college Mr. Paiva assisted his uncle with the operation of Mr. Teixeira's 300-acre ranch, and also helped to manage a restaurant his uncle has owned for many years.

After Mr. Teixeira's death in 1956, Mr. Paiva left school to aid Mrs. Teixeira with the running of her large and complicated ownings.

It is my understanding that the Immigration and Naturalization Service has obtained favorable reports concerning this alien's reputation for truth, honesty, and integrity, and his conduct as a law-abiding individual.

I feel sure that Mr. Paiva will not become a public charge. Mrs. Teixeira has provided funds for his college tuition and expenses, in addition to giving him compensation for assisting with her businesses. Mrs. Teixeira desires to retain the beneficiary permanently to manage her extensive properties, valued at approximately \$150,000. She has no children, and Mr. Paiva will inherit a portion of her large financial interests.

Mrs. Teixeira is known as the most public-spirited citizen of the Isleton, Calif., community. She has held the office of city treasurer, and served on the Isleton draft board, and the school board.

From the facts in this case, it appears that nothing would be gained by deporting Mr. Paiva to Portugal. He has lived in the United States for 10 years, and has at all times conducted himself as a law-abiding individual. He is gainfully employed in this country, and there is no indication that he will become a public charge.

He desires to continue his education in a field that will further equip him in assisting his aunt with her enterprises. If the beneficiary is deported, Mrs. Teixeira, who is not physically capable of taking over the active management of her large and complicated operation, will not have the aid of the relative whom she trusts and values so highly.

I personally know Mr. Paiva, and have known Mrs. Teixeira and the late Mr. Teixeira for a period of many years. I feel that this case has a great deal of merit and respectfully request the committee's favorable consideration of my bill.

ISLETON, CALIF., March 5, 1958.

Hon. JOHN E. MOSS,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. MOSS: In compliance with your request of February 26, regarding Ivo's bill, I am enclosing herewith letters from the following people in our community:

Dal M. Lemmon, United States circuit judge; Godfrey Steinert, M. D., mayor of the city of Isleton; Ethel H. Allen, city clerk of the city of Isleton; Claire C. Burwell, chief of police, city of Isleton; Father Joseph Moncher, pastor of St. Therese Church; D. H. Lowe, manager, Bank of America, Isleton; A. R. Amerman, district superintendent of schools.

If you need any more information, please advise me.

For your information, I give you the following facts concerning myself, which may be of benefit to you.

My grandfather served in the Union Army of the Civil War, my father in the Spanish-American War, and my brother in World War II. At the present time I am the department senior vice president of the Daughters of the Union Veterans of the Civil War, Department of California and Nevada. I am also a member of the American Legion Auxiliary, and the 8 and 40, a past president of the VFW Auxiliary of Isleton, and belong to several other fraternal organizations.

I have served on civil and criminal jury duty, and also on the Sacramento County Grand Jury. During World War II was a member of the gasoline and food rationing board, and served as a registrar for selective service.

When Isleton was incorporated as a city in May 1923, I was the first deputy city clerk of Isleton, have been a councilman, and at present I am city treasurer. I have always taken an active part in civic affairs of our community, as well as of the State and Nation.

Ivo will continue to aid me in the operation of the ranch, and is also interested in taking courses in the field of agriculture. He has carried on the operation of the ranch very successfully since Ernie's death,

and inasmuch as I do not have any children of my own, he will inherit a portion of my estate, so that he will not be a ward of the Government.

I am very confident that you will do all you can to obtain favorable action on this bill, which will be greatly appreciated by me.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

MILDRED S. TEIXEIRA.

ISLETON UNION ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS,
Isleton, Sacramento County, Calif.

Hon. JOHN E. MOSS,
*Member of Congress,
Third District, California.*

DEAR Mr. MOSS: It has been brought to my attention that you have introduced a private bill in behalf of Ivo Paiva of Isleton. I have known Ivo for the past 8 years while he has lived in Isleton and while he was attending college.

Ivo was a nephew of the late E. Teixeira and when not attending college he was helping his uncle to farm about 300 acres. He was the only relative and the only one who is now aiding Mrs. Mildred Teixeira in the running of the ranch. He has shown great interest in agriculture and has contacted me for advice in getting extension courses through correspondence in agriculture. I believe that Ivo would make a good citizen.

Yours truly,

A. R. AMERMAN,
District Superintendent.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS,
Sacramento, Calif., March 4, 1958.

Hon. JOHN E. MOSS,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR Mr. MOSS: This letter is written in behalf of Ivo Paiva. Bill H. R. 2282 is before you for consideration in connection with Mr. Paiva's admission to the United States for permanent residence.

I have known Ivo since September of 1948, when he arrived from Portugal. He has since that date resided at his uncle and aunt's home in Isleton, and I have seen him continuously.

This young man was graduated from Sacramento Junior College, where he carried a full program and earned very superior grades. Mr. Ernest Teixeira, Ivo's uncle, passed away in 1956 and Ivo has very successfully taken over the active management of Mr. Teixeira's farming interests and plans to continue to do so. These comprise 387 acres of valuable asparagus leases and delta land used for varied grain crops.

His aunt, Mrs. Teixeira, received injuries of a serious nature as a result of an automobile accident in September 1955. Without Ivo's assistance it would have been impossible for her to maintain and carry on her late husband's complicated financial enterprises. Ivo has been of invaluable assistance to her, and could have done no more if he was actually her son.

He is a young man of unimpeachable character, of superior mentality, and of real ability in the conduct of his aunt's business.

I cannot too highly recommend favorable consideration of this bill. Mr. Paiva would make a splendid American citizen. I trust that he will be granted the hospitality worthy of our great American tradition.

Yours sincerely,

DAL M. LEMMON,
United States Circuit Judge.

ISLETON, CALIF., *March 3, 1958.*

Hon. JOHN E. MOSS,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Re Ivo Paiva.

DEAR MR. MOSS: Regarding Ivo Paiva, I have known Mr. Paiva for 10 years, during which time I have had occasion to observe him many times. He is a quiet, studious person who has applied himself to studies along various lines during these years. I have several times met him and the late Mr. Ernest Teixeira, his uncle, when they have returned from a visit to the ranch where they had been engaged in various farm labor. He has not shirked to wear laborer's clothing.

During all this time I have never seen anything or heard anyone make a statement to the effect that Mr. Paiva was supposed to have done something unseemly, or in any way not dedicated to good citizenship. I go so far as to ask that Mr. Paiva will be given the right to remain here indefinitely with the privilege of seeking citizenship, as I think he is such an outstanding example of people that we desire to have come from other countries to live here.

Yours very truly,

GODFREY STEINERT, M. D., *Mayor.*

ISLETON, CALIF., *March 3, 1958.*

Hon. JOHN E. MOSS,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. MOSS: This is written on behalf of Ivo Paiva for whom you introduced a private bill.

The writer, who is the city clerk, not only has constant city business to discuss with Mrs. Mildred S. Teixeira who is treasurer, but has been her friend for 10 years. During this time Ivo has been part of their family, and both my son and I think very highly of him. In my opinion it would be very desirable for him to remain in this country.

Ivo, who has charge of Mrs. Teixeira's ranch and other farming operations, will continue to do so, and it appears to many who know them both to be essential to her peace of mind and the good of the operation.

This young man showed ability and intelligence in his State college work both at Sacramento and at Stockton. He is a student, and keeps constantly informed upon agricultural methods and developments. There is no question in the writer's mind but that this is a natural outcome of both his earlier life when he was familiar with fertilizers, stock, etc., and because of his inherent personality.

In commending him to you and to the House Judiciary Committee, I speak not for myself alone but for a number of business and farming friends.

Respectfully,

ETHEL H. ALLEN,
Clerk of the City of Isleton.

POLICE DEPARTMENT,
Isleton, Calif., March 3, 1958.

HON. JOHN E. MOSS,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Your private bill pending for Ivo Paiva has been brought to my attention, and I would like to go on record that this young man enjoys a fine reputation here for sobriety, intelligence, and as an industrious young farmer.

Anything that I can do to obtain any further information about him will be gladly done, if you should wish.

Respectfully yours,

CLAIRE C. BURWELL,
Chief of Police.

CHURCH OF SAINT THERESE,
Isleton, Calif., March 3, 1958.

HON. JOHN E. MOSS,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Moss: This is to testify that Mr. Ivo Paiva is a member of this parish and that I know him since 1949.

Mr. Paiva is a young man of a very high moral character based on traditionally proved Christian principles, a person well known, well liked, and sincerely wanted in this community.

Since the death of Mr. Paiva's uncle, Mr. Ernest Teixeira, he is engaged in farming, having taken the responsibility of his position with competent knowledge and serious dedication.

For these reasons may I recommend most earnestly that the bill pending for his permanent residence in United States be passed with with the certainty that our country is accepting a good man who will be logically a good and loyal citizen.

Such a recognition for Mr. Paiva will make many people in our community very happy, and I am proud to say that the undersigned is one of them.

With my best regards,

FATHER JOSEPH S. MONCHER, I. M. C.,
Pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Therese.

BANK OF AMERICA,
Isleton, Calif., March 4, 1958.

HON. JOHN E. MOSS,
*Congressman, 3d District, California,
Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. MOSS: I am writing in regard to Mr. Ivo Paiva of Isleton, Calif., a nephew of Mrs. Mildred Teixeira.

Mr. Paiva has been operating a 300-acre ranch for Mrs. Teixeira since the death of her husband some 2 years ago. He was at that time going to college and helping Mr. Teixeira operate the ranch. It is through the effort of Mr. Paiva that Mrs. Teixeira has been able to continue to operate this ranch.

I have known Ivo personally for over 7 years and can say he is an asset to the community, and anything you can do to assist him in becoming a permanent resident would certainly be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

D. H. LOWE, *Manager.*

H. R. 2761, by Mr. Utt—Sho Ging Wong

The beneficiary is a 38-year-old native and citizen of China who was paroled into the United States in 1951 after he applied for entry as a citizen of the United States. He resides in California and is employed in his father's grocery store.

The pertinent facts in this case are contained in a letter dated March 30, 1956, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, regarding a bill then pending for the relief of the same person. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., March 30, 1956.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,

*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington 25, D. C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill, H. R. 8976, for the relief of Sho Ging Wong, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Los Angeles, Calif., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota for Chinese persons.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE SHO GING WONG, BENE-
FICIARY OF H. R. 8976

The beneficiary is a native and citizen of China who was born on October 24, 1919. His wife, Hom Sue Hai, whom he married in China in 1949, died in 1950. No children were born of their marriage. He is employed as a clerk in a Stanton, Calif., grocery store owned by his family and earns a salary of \$50 weekly. Mr. Wong has assets valued at \$6,000, which include bank deposits, an automobile, personal possessions, and his one-third interest in the family property.

His mother died in China in 1926. He lives with his alleged father and stepmother, both of whom are natives and citizens of the United States. His older brother, also a citizen of the United States, lives in Los Angeles, Calif.

The beneficiary applied for entry as a citizen of the United States at San Pedro, Calif., on July 12, 1951. During his examination he testified that he was the son of Wong Bing Gow, a native and citizen of the United States, and presented as witnesses in his behalf his alleged father and older brother. The beneficiary was subsequently excluded from admission on the ground that he was an alien who was not in possession of the required entry documents as his relationship to the alleged father had not been satisfactorily established. His appeal to the Board of Immigration Appeals was dismissed on January 29, 1952. He was paroled into the United States for the purpose of having his citizenship determined in court.

The beneficiary filed a petition in the United States District Court for a declaratory judgment of citizenship under section 903, title 8 of the United States Code. A trial without jury resulted in a judgment for the Government on December 19, 1952. The court held that the beneficiary was not a citizen or national of the United States. An appeal to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals was dismissed on January 31, 1955.

Private bill S. 2647, 82d Congress, introduced in the beneficiary's behalf, was not enacted.

Mr. Utt, the author of H. R. 2761, appeared before a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary and testified in support of his bill, as follows:

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I appreciate the opportunity of appearing before this committee on behalf of my bill, H. R. 2761, for the relief of Sho Ging Wong, because I feel that the merits of this case deserve this committee's favorable consideration. The beneficiary is well known to me. His family owns a grocery store in Stanton, Calif. The beneficiary is employed in that store. The whole family is well respected in the community, as character reference letters in your file will indicate.

Sho Ging Wong, age 38, was admitted to this country on July 12, 1951, for the purpose of establishing citizenship. However, as is so often the case with the Chinese, he has been unable to produce documentary evidence that he is the actual son of Bing Gow Wong, who is a native and citizen of the United States, as is his older brother, Wing Gock Wong. To make matters more confusing, his older brother's first testimony to the Immigration Service contained several discrepancies which led the Service to believe that Sho Ging Wong might not be a blood relative. However, the older brother has since corrected his previous testimony to agree with that offered by the beneficiary, and your files also include a statement submitted to me by the older brother that Sho Ging Wong is his fullblood brother and the legitimate son of the father, Bing Gow Wong.

Because of the fact that Sho Ging Wong and his family have become such well-respected members of the community in which they reside (the father is active in community affairs, as is Sho Ging Wong, and is a member of the Stanton Lions Club), I want to do everything possible to keep this family together, and I, therefore, respectfully request that this committee give every possible consideration to reporting this bill favorably to the full committee for further action.

In closing, there is one more thing I would like to point out and that is the element of fear which exists with the beneficiary. He has stated to me on many occasions that should he be forced to return to China, he would be persecuted by the Red Chinese and his life would be in danger.

Mr. Utt also supplied the committee with the following statement and letter:

IN RE WONG SHO GING (WONG SHEOW), APPLICANT

Facts

The applicant was born December 15, 1919, in Hing How Village, Hoi Ping, Kwangtung, China, his father being Wong Bing Gow (Ngor) and his mother being Jew Shee. His father and mother were married in December 1916 or January 1917 in Hing How Village, Hoi Ping, Kwangtung, China. His mother, Jew Shee, died between February and April 1925 in Hing How Village, Hoi Ping, Kwangtung, China. Two children were born to Wong Bing Gow (Ngor) and his wife, Jew Shee, as follows:

1. Wong Wing Gock, born on December 27, 1917, in Hing How Village, Hoi Ping, Kwangtung, China. He entered the United States at San Pedro, Calif., September 30, 1940, on the SS. *President Coolidge*, and was conceded by the Immigration and Naturalization Service December 17, 1940, to be a citizen of the United States by virtue of his birth in China to an American-citizen father, viz, Wong Bing Gow (Ngor). Wong Wing Gock has made one trip back to China since his original entry on September 30, 1940. He departed from San Francisco, Calif., on the SS. *Marine Arrow* in June 1947, and returned at Los Angeles, Calif., in October 1947, by Pan American Airways as a citizen of the United States, being in possession of an American passport on such arrival.

2. Wong Sho Ging, born December 15, 1919, in Hing How Village, Hoi Ping, Kwangtung, China, and arrived in the United States at Los Angeles International Airport July 12, 1951. He was taken to the immigration station at Terminal Island, San Pedro, Calif., so his case could be processed. Hearings were held before the primary inspector July 20 and 23, 1951, at that station. The applicant was held for a board of special inquiry. Hearings were held before that board July 31 and August 1, 1951, and the applicant was excluded from admission to the United States by the board. It is from that exclusion order this appeal is taken.

Wong Bing Gow (NGOR) was born on June 23, 1888, in Chico, Calif., and has been a citizen of the United States ever since his birth. He departed from the United States about 1892 from San Francisco, Calif., and returned at Boston, Mass., November 5, 1905, on the

steamship *Cymric*, and was conceded by the immigration authorities at Boston, Mass., on November 25, 1905, to be a citizen of the United States by birth in the United States. He departed from San Francisco, Calif., October 28, 1916, on the steamship *Venezuela*, and he returned at the same port May 17, 1919, on the steamship *China*. His citizenship is not now in question.

The applicant, Wong Sho Ging, testified before the primary inspector on July 20, 1951. On July 23, 1951, the witness Wong Wing Gock testified before the primary inspector and his testimony was in variance with the applicant's testimony of July 20, 1951. However, on July 31 and August 1, 1951, the witness Wong Wing Gock corrected his testimony of July 23, 1951, and, in the final analysis, there are no discrepancies.

The Board of Special Inquiry has listed the discrepancies in the testimony of the applicant and the witness Wong Wing Gock as given by them July 20 and July 23, 1951, respectively. It has completely ignored the corrections made by Wong Wing Gock in his testimony of July 31, 1951, and August 1, 1951. It has seen fit to arbitrarily base its decision on the primary testimony. We contend such arbitrary action should not be sustained and that this case should be considered on the basis of the entire record.

Exceptions

1. Exception is taken to finding of fact [1] appearing on page 36 of record of hearing.

2. Exception is taken to finding of fact [4] appearing on page 36 of record of hearing.

3. Exception is taken to finding of fact [5] appearing on page 36 of record of hearing.

4. Exception is taken to conclusion of law [1] appearing on page 36 of record of hearing.

5. Exception is taken to conclusion of law [2] appearing on page 36 of record of hearing.

6. Exception is taken to the exclusion order of the Board of Special Inquiry as not being supported by the evidence in this case.

ARGUMENT

Let us look at this case very sensibly because it involves the rights of a human being. We must not act hastily nor disregard our principles of American justice. The Board of Special Inquiry tacitly concedes the testimony of the witness Wong Wing Gock as given at the Board hearings dovetails in with the testimony given by the applicant throughout the proceedings; however, the Board is suspicious because the testimony of the witness Wong Wing Gock as given before the primary inspector is entirely incongruous with the testimony of that same witness as given before the Board on July 31 and August 1, 1951. The witness Wong Wing Gock explains on page 28 of the record of hearing why his testimony as given before the Board of Special Inquiry was in variance with that given before the primary inspector:

Q. Why did you state in your testimony on July 23, 1951, that you did not know your paternal grandmother's name, and that you never saw her, and that she died before your mother died?

A. I admit that I little bit scared on the day of the primary hearing so I had many things confused and mixed up and they were many things which I could not recall.

Q. If you are not confused or mixed up today, what is the reason it is clear today and it was not clear on July 23, 1951?

A. On July 23, 1951, I came to this station all of a sudden on the request of my father. I did not know what it was all about.

Q. Have you refreshed your recollection or talked with anybody during the period from July 23, 1951, to the present time concerning the facts in this case?

A. I refreshed my recollection but I did not talk or discuss with anybody concerning this case.

Q. How did you refresh your recollection?

A. I had more time than I had on July 23 to think about it.

It can be readily seen that the reason the testimony of the witness Wong Wing Gock was not correct on July 23, 1951, was because he was taken by surprise and had not had time to think about the matter. Just remember that that witness had not seen his brother Wong Sho Ging for practically 11 years and that he had not discussed the facts with anyone. If any of us were asked to testify concerning matters which happened more than 10 years ago, we would have to think about the matters seriously before we could testify concerning them. Can we expect more of the Chinese than we expect of ourselves? The answer is, "No." There is no one who could have refreshed Wong Wing Gock's recollection because he was the only one besides the applicant who knew the facts. The applicant has been in custody ever since he arrived in the United States and was not allowed to talk to anyone until after the Board hearing had been completed. Therefore, the applicant could not have imparted the information to the witness Wong Wing Gock. Wong Bing Gow [Ngor] had no information concerning the intimate details of what happened between Wong Wing Gock and the applicant because he made his last return to the United States on May 17, 1919. Wong Wing Gock and Wong Sho Ging, the applicant, have testified concerning the same details and their testimony as corrected by Wong Wing Gock at the Board hearings is all in harmony.

The case has been proved and the exclusion order of the board of special inquiry should not be sustained. It can be seen that the board bases its exclusion order on the primary testimony exclusively. As proof of this contention, refer to pages 34 and 35 of the record of hearing and then note in the summary at the bottom of page 35 and top of page 36 when the board states, "It is reiterated that the above discrepancies were developed during the course of the primary examination on July 20 and 23, 1951, and it must be pointed out again that these discrepancies occurred in spite of the fact that both of these alleged brothers supposedly lived together from their infancy, throughout their childhood, through their adolescence, and into young manhood, in the same house, experiencing the same environmental changes, and confronting many of the same problems, throughout the entire formative period of both their lives. It is sincerely believed that these discrepancies, under the circumstances, establish without a doubt that one of these respondents is in fact an imposter. This belief and contention is further substantiated by the board record wherein on July 31 and August 1, about 9 days after the primary

hearing, the respondents completely change and repudiate their former statements so as to now substantially agree. This radical change in testimony remains unsatisfactorily explained."

Justice demands that we consider the entire record in arriving at a fair conclusion.

The witness, Wong Wing Gock, had no way to refresh his recollection except by mental reflection. His testimony as finally given at the Board hearing is on "all fours" with the testimony of the applicant. If that witness was not the blood brother of the applicant, he could not possibly know the facts as given by him at the Board hearing. If that witness was not the son of Wong Bing Gow [Ngor], he would not have been conceded to be a citizen of the United States on his arrival in the United States in the year 1940. Inasmuch as Wong Wing Gock was conceded in 1940 to be the blood son of Wong Bing Gow [Ngor], and inasmuch as he has established through his testimony that Wong Sho Ging is his blood brother, the relationship of Wong Sho Ging as the blood son of Wong Bing Gow [Ngor] and Jew Shee has been established, and in consequence Wong Sho Ging has established he is a citizen of the United States.

It is respectfully submitted the applicant Wong Sho Ging has established he is the blood son of Wong Bing Gow [Ngor], that he has been a citizen of the United States ever since his birth, that the exclusion order of the Board of Special Inquiry should not be affirmed, and that Wong Sho Ging should be admitted to the United States as a citizen of the United States.

Respectfully submitted.

MARCUS J. PEDERSEN,
Counsel for Applicant.

Dated August 8, 1951, Los Angeles, Calif.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., April 17, 1957.

HON. JAMES B. UTT,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR Mr. UTT: I am writing to you about my brother Sho Ging Wong in whose behalf you so kindly introduced a private bill and which private bill is now awaiting attention by the Congress of the United States. My father, Bing Gow (Ngor) Wong a/k/a Bill Wong, informs me you desire a statement from me substantiating the fact that Sho Ging Wong is my blood brother.

For your information I was born on December 17, 1917, in China and I have resided in the United States since the year 1940. I was admitted to the United States as a citizen of the United States as the son of my father Bing Gow Wong. My brother Sho Ging Wong was born on December 15, 1919, and I know that my father Bing Gow Wong is his blood father for Show Ging Wong and I grew up together in China. I did not leave China until the year 1940 and during the period from the birth of Sho Ging Wong in 1919 until I left China, Sho Ging Wong and I were always together. Therefore, I know of my own personal knowledge that the Sho Ging Wong in whose behalf you introduced the private bill is my full blood brother and the legitimate son of my father Bing Gow Wong.

You may be sure that I shall most sincerely appreciate whatever you can do in behalf of my brother Sho Ging Wong.

Most sincerely,

WING GOCK WONG.

H. R. 2980, by Mr. Smith of Kansas—Ryoichi Izawa

The beneficiary is a 24-year-old native and citizen of Japan who was admitted to the United States as a visitor in 1952. His status was subsequently changed to that of a student. In 1955 he was inducted into the United States Army and has served honorably since that time.

The pertinent facts in this case are contained in a letter from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, dated August 6, 1957. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., August 6, 1957.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H. R. 2980) for the relief of Ryoichi Izawa, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary, by the Kansas City, Mo., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States as of the date of its enactment upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota for Japan.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE RYOICHI IZAWA, BENEFIT-
CIARY OF H. R. 2980

Information in addition to that already shown in Service files was obtained in this case by mail from the beneficiary, who is presently stationed in Japan as a member of the United States Army.

The beneficiary, a native and citizen of Japan, was born on October 4, 1933. He has never married.

Mr. Izawa is a specialist third class. He graduated from high school in Japan in 1950 and from high school in the United States in 1954. He attended Kansas Wesleyan University for 1 year. His mother lives in Japan.

The beneficiary entered the United States as a visitor on May 20, 1952, at San Francisco, Calif. His status was changed to that of a student on November 15, 1952. Extensions of temporary stay to February 10, 1956, were granted.

Because of a low scholastic average, Mr. Izawa was not eligible to reenter Kansas Wesleyan University in the fall of 1955. On August 15, 1955, he volunteered for induction into the United States Army and has served honorably since that date.

Deportation proceedings will not be instituted against the beneficiary during the period he is serving in the United States Army or after his discharge if he then commences and maintains a full course of study at an approved institution of learning.

Mr. Smith of Kansas, the author of H. R. 2980, submitted the following letter in support of his bill:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., March 12, 1958.

Hon. FRANCIS E. WALTER,
Chairman, Subcommittee No. 1,
Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. WALTER: Pursuant to suggestions contained in a notice received from your committee to furnish a short statement in support of my bill, H. R. 2980, I offer the following statement:

Ryoichi Izawa, the intended benefactor of my bill, entered the United States in May 1952.

Shortly thereafter, he came to Salina, Kans., in my congressional district and resided there until he entered the Armed Forces. He attended high school and college in that city, and during that time was employed at various odd jobs.

Substantial, reliable citizens of that city with whom I am personally acquainted came to have a high regard for this young man and took a personal interest in his welfare.

Members of the faculty of both the high school and college he attended have written me and are high in their praise of him—his sincerity, loyalty, integrity, and devotion.

Mr. Izawa is now a Specialist 3d class in the United States Army. His superiors in the Army have been equally high in their praise of him.

Based on this high esteem of so many who came to know him, I recommend him for citizenship, and hope your committee will take favorable action on my bill.

Respectfully yours,

WINT SMITH,
Member of Congress.

H. R. 4338, by Mr. Machrowicz—Anton Stanak

The beneficiary is a 28-year-old native of Czechoslovakia who is stateless. He entered the United States as a stowaway in 1948. He was drafted into the United States Army on April 13, 1951, and was honorably discharged on May 3, 1952, and received disability compensation of \$15.75 a month for a bronchial condition. He is unmarried and resides in Detroit, Mich., where he is employed as a draftsman by General Motors Corp.

The pertinent facts in this case are contained in letters dated July 5, 1957, and January 31, 1958, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. Those letters read as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., July 5, 1957.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H. R. 4338) for the relief of Anton Stanak, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Detroit, Mich., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States as of the date of its enactment upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota for Czechoslovakia.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE ANTON STANAK, BENEFICIARY OF H. R. 4338

The beneficiary was born on March 14, 1929, in Czechoslovakia and claims to be stateless. He completed high school in Czechoslovakia. He is unmarried and resides in Detroit, Mich. He is employed as a draftsman by General Motors Corp., Fisher Body Division, Detroit, Mich. He earns \$476 a month and has a savings account of about \$3,000. His parents, two brothers, and a sister reside in Czechoslovakia. An aunt lives in Detroit, Mich.

The beneficiary lived in Czechoslovakia from 1943 to 1947 when he went to Paris, France, for 6 months. In the spring of 1948 he worked for about 2 months in a small town in the Alps. He then returned to Paris and stayed at the Czechoslovakian Refugee Camp until August 23, 1948. He left Paris and went to Cherbourg, France, arriving there on August 25, 1948. He then managed to slip aboard the steamship *Queen Mary* unobserved and entered the United States at New York, N. Y., on August 29, 1948, as a stowaway.

Deportation proceedings were instituted against the beneficiary in January 1954 for having entered the United States as a stowaway and without having proper documents. He was accorded a hearing and an order was entered granting him the privilege of departing voluntarily from the United States with the alternative of deportation if he fails to depart when required. Private bills H. R. 7695, 83d Congress, and H. R. 1686, 84th Congress, introduced in the beneficiary's behalf, were not enacted.

On September 8, 1955, the French consul at Detroit, Mich., advised that his Government was not permitted to deliver a travel document to the beneficiary or revalidate his "Titre d'Identite et de Voyage" since he entered France without a valid visa. Efforts to obtain a travel document from the Embassy of Czechoslovakia, Washington, D. C., as well as through the Department of State have been unsuccessful.

The beneficiary was drafted into the United States Army on April 13, 1951, and was honorably discharged on May 3, 1952. He receives disability compensation of \$15.75 a month for a bronchial condition.

On June 25, 1957, the beneficiary was advised that, since he appears prima facie eligible for first-preference status under the quota, he may qualify for administrative relief if a visa petition were filed by the employer.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., January 31, 1958.

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This refers to our report of July 5, 1957, concerning Anton Stanak, beneficiary of H. R. 4338.

The visa petition filed in behalf of the beneficiary was denied on September 13, 1957, on the ground that it had not been established by documentary evidence that he possesses the high education, technical training, specialized experience, or exceptional ability required under section 203 (a) (1) (A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

Mr. Machrowicz, the author of H. R. 4338, appeared before a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary and testified in support of his bill, as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Anton Stanak ran away from Czechoslovakia without a passport at the age of 17 because of his underground activity and of the arrest of his two close friends and coworkers. One of these was sentenced to 5 years in prison and the other 5 years in prison and an additional 5 years in the uranium mines in Jachimov. Stanak himself was warned that the police were searching for him and for that reason he escaped from the country into the American Zone of Germany. From there he went to France and eventually came to the United States as a stowaway. He is now regularly employed at the Fisher Body division of the General Motors Corp. in Detroit, and a letter is attached herewith certifying his employment there. When he read of the registration for the draft he registered voluntarily and was in the service of the United States Army from April 13, 1951, until May 2, 1952, at which time he received an honorable discharge. His record in the Army was very good and, as a matter of fact, in the summer of 1951, he was chosen Soldier of the Week in an article appearing in the *Camp Carson Mountaineer*. In that article he explained that he was happy to be in the United States Army, because he thought that by his service there could best serve in fight against communism and hasten the time of the liberation of his country.

Anton Stanak is a member of the Slovak National Council Abroad and the Slovak League of America, both of which organizations are strictly anti-Communist. There is no question in my mind that his return to Czechoslovakia would mean instant death to him and I am firmly convinced that he is good material for American citizenship. I trust, therefore, that his case will be given considerate attention.

H. R. 6276, by Mr. Donohue—Tran Dinh Khe

The beneficiary is a 55-year-old native of Indochina and a citizen of Vietnam. He sailed on United States vessels from December of 1944 to 1949 but lacked the 5-year aggregate service to enable him to seek naturalization on the basis of such service. He has no relatives in the United States or abroad.

The pertinent facts in this case are contained in a letter dated December 28, 1955, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, regarding a bill (H. R. 3169) pending during the 84th Congress for the relief of the same person. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., December 28, 1955.

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H. R. 3169) for the relief of Tran Dinh Khe, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the New York, N. Y., office of this service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the beneficiary the status of a permanent resident of the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota for the Chinese.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE TRAN DINH KHE,
BENEFICIARY OF H. R. 3169

The beneficiary, Tran Dinh Khe, is a native of Indochina and a subject of Vietnam, who was born on December 15, 1902. He is unmarried and resides at 82 East 115th Street, New York, N. Y. He is employed as a chef in Rumson, N. J. and earns \$80 per week. He has no formal education. Prior to coming to the United States he was a merchant seaman for 23 years. The beneficiary's assets

consist of \$2,500 in a savings account and personal property valued at approximately \$500. He has no relatives either in the United States or abroad.

Mr. Khe last arrived in the United States on June 10, 1949, at New York, N. Y., as a member of the crew of the Steamship *Fort Meigs*. On June 11, 1950, he was served with a warrant of arrest in deportation proceedings issued on the ground that after admission to the United States as a seaman, he remained for a longer time than permitted. He was granted a hearing on the aforementioned warrant of arrest on December 13, 1951. The hearing officer denied his application for suspension of deportation and granted him voluntary departure with the alternative of deportation if he failed to comply. On June 13, 1952 the Assistant Commissioner, Adjudications Division of this Service, affirmed the hearing officer's decision. The Board of Immigration Appeals dismissed the alien's appeal on April 29, 1953. The beneficiary failed to depart from the United States, therefore a warrant of deportation was issued on June 20, 1954.

On April 28, 1954, his application for adjustment of status under section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 was denied on the ground that he was unable to establish that he cannot return to the country of his birth, nationality, or last residence, because of persecution or fear of persecution on account of race, religion, or political opinion. This decision was affirmed by the Assistant Commissioner, Inspections and Examinations Division of this Service on September 20, 1954. On July 7, 1955, the beneficiary's application for a stay of deportation under section 243 (h) of the Immigration and Nationality Act was denied on the ground that he was unable to establish that he would be subject to physical persecution if he were deported to Vietnam. This decision was affirmed by the Acting Regional Commissioner of this Service on August 8, 1955.

Mr. Donohue, the author of H. R. 6276, appeared before a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary and recommended the favorable consideration of his bill.

The committee also received the following letter and statement submitted to the committee by the author of legislation in behalf of this committee which was introduced during the 84th Congress.

NEW YORK, N. Y., *June 29, 1955.*

DISTRICT DIRECTOR,

Department of Justice, New York, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: I am hereby filing request for stay of deportation under section 243 (h) of the Immigration and Nationality Act on the ground that I would suffer persecution on political and religious grounds if I returned to Indochina at this time.

My name is Tran Dinh Khe. I was born on December 15, 1902, in Phu-Chu, Canton de Loc Dien, French Indochina. I came to this country over 12 years ago, on SS. *Colombie*, June 22, 1943, and since seamen were urgently needed during the war and after, I continued to ship in and out until my last arrival on SS. *Fort Meigs*,

June 10, 1949. Then as my services were no longer needed and it was difficult for a foreigner to get work on American ships, I remained ashore and have been here ever since.

I filed application for citizenship as I had been over 5 years on American ships, but my petition was refused as, counting my shore leaves, I lacked a few weeks of the actual 5 years. I also filed application for adjustment of status under section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act, but this was also refused as it was considered that I did not have lawful entry since they said that I intended to remain in the United States.

Realizing my plight and the fact that the present law did not cover me, Congressman Donovan introduced a bill, H. R. 3169, on January 26, 1955, in my behalf and he has asked that the Judiciary Committee get a report from your Service so that he can proceed with the bill.

In the meantime, inasmuch as you are proceeding with my deportation, I am asking that this be stayed on the above grounds. I have not been in Indochina for over 12 years. The Communists are in possession of my hometown, and I would be subject to physical persecution if I go back there at this time. If I must go back eventually, I want to wait until at least it is safe for me to do so.

Attached is United States postal money order in amount of \$25 to cover the fee for making this request.

TRAN DINH KHE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a notary public, in and for said county, this 30th day of June 1955.

_____, *Notary Public.*

STATEMENT

The beneficiary of H. R. 3169 is Tran Dinh Khe, who resided prior to his apprehension at 129 East River Road, Rumson, N. J. The bill was introduced by Congressman Donovan on January 26, 1955.

The alien has been ordered deported from the United States under Immigration file No. A-9696287. He is now in detention by the Immigration Service at 641 Washington Street, New York City.

Mr. Tran Dinh Khe was born in Phu-Chu, Canton de Loc Dien, French Indochina, on December 15, 1902. He is 52 years of age, of Chinese race, unmarried, and, as far as known, has no living relatives.

He entered the United States as a seaman on the steamship *Colombie*, June 22, 1943. He has remained in the United States continuously since that time except for his employment on United States merchant vessels. This service was continuous, except for short shore vacations until June 10, 1949, during which time he risked his life in the allied cause on several occasions. All of these voyages were made pursuant to round-trip articles requiring his discharge in the United States. His last entry into the United States was that of a seamen at New York on June 10, 1949, after service on

board the steamship *Fort Meigs* and pursuant to his contract of employment.

His entry therefore was not as a stowaway, deserting seaman, or by surreptitiously entering without inspection through the land or sea borders of the United States, and he is not a person ineligible under 4 (b) of the rules of procedure of the Committee on the Judiciary.

In 1951 he applied for suspension of deportation under Public Law 863 as a person who had resided in the United States for more than 7 years, and was present on July 1, 1948. This relief was denied either because he was not physically present on that date (he was at sea on a United States merchant vessel) or in the exercise of discretion by the Board of Immigration Appeals.

In November 1953 he applied for naturalization under section 330 (a) (2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act as a person who, although not admitted to the United States for permanent residence, had served honorably on American vessels for an aggregate period of 5 years prior to September 23, 1950, but in counting up shore leaves while awaiting reshipment, it was found that he lacked some weeks of the actual 5 years required under this section.

He had previously applied for adjustment of status under section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended, and later under section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, but his application in each case was denied on the ground that he did not have lawful entry in that he arrived as a seaman but, upon questioning, expressed his intention of wishing to remain permanently in the United States.

Despite the fact that a private bill had been introduced for him on January 26, 1955, he was apprehended by the immigration authorities, placed in detention at 641 Washington Street, where he is at present, and scheduled for deportation via San Francisco on July 1, 1955. The National Catholic Welfare Conference filed request for stay of deportation under section 243 (h) of the Immigration and Nationality Act on the ground that he would suffer persecution if returned to his home in Indochina, which part of the country has been taken over by the Communists.

The stay was granted, but the request is being refused on the ground that he can return to that part of Indochina which is not under Communist control. The denial by the New York district office must be confirmed by the regional office in Burlington, Vt., which will take a week or 10 days, after which Tran Dinh Khe will be deported unless action is taken by the House Judiciary Committee in requesting a status report in this case from the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

This man has had over 12 years' residence in the United States. He aided our cause during the war years by sailing on American vessels and risking his life in his line of duty. He would have continued in the employ of the merchant marine, but in 1949, with so many American seamen out of work, he could not find employment, and still finds this

branch restricted more or less to United States citizens. He is a law-abiding person, attached to the principles of our Government, and has made a good adjustment in this country working steadily and saving against a rainy day. He should be allowed the opportunity to remain and attain his long-cherished dream of becoming a citizen of the United States.

H. R. 6285, by Mr. Teller—Mrs. Ping Ying Chang Tai, Nora Pi-Yen Tai, Yuan Shing Tai

The beneficiaries are a 42-year-old wife of a lawfully resident alien, her 21-year-old stepdaughter, and her 15-year-old son, all of whom are natives and citizens of China, who were admitted as members of the family of a treaty trader in 1953. The husband and father of the beneficiaries acquired permanent residence in the United States under the provisions of section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as amended, but the beneficiaries were ineligible for such relief because they did not enter the United States until after July 1, 1953.

The pertinent facts in this case are contained in a letter dated September 6, 1957, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., September 6, 1957.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H. R. 6285) for the relief of Mrs. Ping Ying Chang Tai, her daughter Nora Pi-Yen Tai, and her son Yuan Fhing Tai, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiaries. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiaries by the New York office of this Service, which has custody of those files. According to the records of this Service, the correct name of the third beneficiary is Yuan Shing Tai. The records also reflect that Nora Pi-Yen Tai is the stepdaughter of Mrs. Ping Ying Chang Tai and not her daughter as indicated in the bill.

The bill would grant the beneficiaries the status of permanent residents of the United States upon payment of the required visa fees. It would also direct that the required number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiaries are chargeable to the quota for Chinese persons.
Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE MRS. PING YING CHANG
TAI, HER DAUGHTER NORA PI-YEN TAI, AND HER SON YUAN
FHING TAI, BENEFICIARIES OF H. R. 6285

Mrs. Ping Ying Chang Tai, was born on July 11, 1915. Her stepdaughter, Nora Pi-Yen Tai, was born on August 28, 1936, and her son, Yuan Fhing Tai, whose correct name is

Yuan Shing Tai, was born on November 10, 1942. They were all born in China and are citizens of that country. Mrs. Ping Ying Chang Tai was married in China in February 1940 to Jun Tsei Tai. Nora Pi-Yen Tai is the child of Mr. Tai's prior marriage which was terminated by his spouse's death in September 1939. The family resides at 675 West End Avenue, New York City, and is supported by Mr. Tai who is an antique dealer. Mrs. Tai is a housewife and the other beneficiaries attend school. The family assets amount to approximately \$125,000 in the aggregate. Mrs. Tai's father and five sisters reside in Shanghai, China. She also has a sister who resides in Formosa. Prior to coming to the United States the beneficiaries resided in Hong Kong, British Colony, for approximately 4 years.

Mr. Jun Tsei Tai arrived in the United States as a visitor on May 19, 1950, at Honolulu, T. H., and was admitted for 6 months. His status was subsequently changed to that of a treaty trader. On February 8, 1955, this Service approved his application for the adjustment of his status to that of a lawful permanent resident pursuant to section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953. A record of his admission for lawful permanent residence has been made as of July 26, 1956.

The beneficiaries entered the United States on September 16, 1953, at San Francisco, Calif., and were admitted as members of the family of a treaty trader to January 7, 1954. On October 1, 1956, Mrs. Tai and her son were advised by this Service that they were no longer maintaining the nonimmigrant status under which they were admitted and they were given to November 15, 1956, to effect their departure from the United States. Upon their failure to depart, they were made the subjects of deportation proceedings on April 29, 1957, on the ground that they remained in the United States for a longer time than permitted. On May 7, 1957, after a hearing, they were found deportable on that ground and an order was entered granting them voluntary departure with the alternative of deportation if they fail to depart when required. Nora Pi-Yen Tai's status was changed on March 4, 1957, to that of a student under section 101 (a) (15) (F) of the Immigration and Nationality Act and she was granted an extension until June 30, 1957. She is presently in her second year at Harcum Junior College in Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Mr. Teller, the author of H. R. 6285, appeared before a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary and testified in support of his bill, as follows:

STATEMENT

The beneficiaries are the wife, stepdaughter and son, respectively, of Mr. Jun Tsei Tai, since July 26, 1956, a lawful permanent resident of the United States pursuant to section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953.

This family of four persons resides at 675 West End Avenue, New York City. Mr. Tai is a prosperous antique dealer. All are persons of culture and refinement.

Mr. Tai originally came to this country as a visitor on May 19, 1950. His status was subsequently changed to that of a treaty trader, and several years later, as above stated, he became a lawful permanent resident of the United States.

The beneficiaries originally entered the United States in September 1953 as members of a family of a treaty trader, and their present difficulties come solely from the fact that Mr. Tai's status has been altered from that of a treaty trader to that of a lawful permanent resident. This, it is respectfully submitted, should not be recognized as a rationale for deporting the beneficiaries. They are honorable and cultured people who deserve lawful status in this country, and it is respectfully requested that H. R. 6285 should be approved.

H. R. 7721, by Mr. Donohue—Sister Ignatia (Marie Nicodemia Wilhelmina Kohlmann), Sister Charlotte (Maria J. Matthijssen), Sister Laurentia (Johanna Gertrude Theresia Smeets), Sister Bernardine (Maria Hendrika Hegeman), Sister Petronella (Johanna Monica Plasmans), and Sister Raymonde (Wilhelmina Grada Weijn)

The beneficiaries are six nuns who are members of the Sisters of the Oblates of the Assumption, a Catholic religious community established in the Netherlands in 1865. They are all natives and citizens of the Netherlands who were admitted to the United States on September 1, 1956, as visitors.

The pertinent facts in this case are contained in a letter dated January 10, 1958, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., January 10, 1958.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H. R. 7721) for the relief of Sister Ignatia (Maria Nicodemia Wilhelmina Kohlmann), Sister Charlotte (Marie J. Matthijssen), Sister Laurentia (Johanna Gertrude Theresia Smeets), Sister Bernardine (Maria Hendrika Hegeman), Sister Petronella (Johanna Monica Plasmans), and Sister Raymonde (Wilhelmina Grada Weyn), there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiaries. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiaries by the Boston, Mass., office of this Service, which has custody of those files. According to the records of this Service, the correct name of the beneficiary, Sister Charlotte (Marie J. Matthijssen), is Sister Charlotte (Maria J. Matthijssen) and the correct name of the beneficiary, Sister Raymonde (Wilhelmina Grada Weyn), is Sister Raymonde (Wilhelmina Grada Weijn).

The bill would grant the beneficiaries permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fees. It would also direct that the required numbers be deducted from the appropriate

quota or quotas for the first year that such quota or quotas are available.

The beneficiaries are chargeable to the quota for the Netherlands.
Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE SISTER IGNATIA (MARIA NICODEMIA WILHELMINA KOHLMANN), SISTER CHARLOTTE (MARIE J. MATHIJSSSEN), SISTER LAURENTIA (JOHANNA GERTRUDE THERESIA SMEETS), SISTER BERNARDINE (MARIA HENDRIKA HEGEMAN), SISTER PETRONELLA (JOHANNA MONICA PLASMANS), AND SISTER RAYMONDE (WILHELMINA GRADA WEYN), BENEFICIARIES OF H. R. 7721

The beneficiaries are a group of six nuns who are members of the Sisters of the Oblates of the Assumption, a Catholic religious community established in the Netherlands in 1865. They are all natives and citizens of the Netherlands. They live at Assumption College, 500 Salisbury Street, Worcester, Mass., where their primary duties are to assist in the preparation and serving of 3 meals a day to about 200 students and priests at Assumption College. These nuns were sent here by their organization at the request of an official of Assumption College who needed their services. Their order has no community in this country but one is being proposed for Worcester, Mass. They have no income or assets and are supported by their religious order.

Maria Nicodemia Wilhelmina Kohlmann, whose religious name is Sister Ignatia, was born on May 25, 1919, in Huissen, Netherlands. She became a member of her religious order in February 1941. She attended grammar school and 2 years of high school in her native country. From 1949 to 1956 she served with her order in the Belgian Congo. She has no near relatives in the United States. Her mother, 5 sisters, and 3 brothers live in the Netherlands. Another sister, who is a member of the same order, is stationed in the Belgian Congo.

Marie J. Mathijssen, whose correct name is Maria J. Matthijssen and whose religious name is Sister Charlotte, was born on July 31, 1918, in Tilberg, Netherlands. She became a member of her religious order in May 1945. Her education, which she received in the Netherlands, consists of the equivalent of nine grades of schooling in this country. She has no near relatives in the United States. Her parents, 4 brothers, and 4 sisters live in her native country.

Johanna Gertrude Theresia Smeets, whose religious name is Sister Laurentia, was born on March 2, 1924, in Voerendaal, Netherlands. She became a member of her religious order in August 1943. Her education, which she received in her native country, consists of the equivalent of a high school education in the United States. She has no near relatives in this country. Her family consists of her parents, 7 brothers, and 2 sisters, who live in the Netherlands.

Maria Hendrika Hegeman, whose religious name is Sister Bernardine, was born on August 1, 1921, in Hellendoorn, Netherlands. She became a member of her religious order in August 1944. She completed grammar school in her native country. She has no near relatives in the United States. Her only near relatives abroad are five brothers and two sisters, who live in the Netherlands.

Johanna Monica Plasmans, whose religious name is Sister Petronella, was born on February 22, 1924, in Hoogeloon, Netherlands. She became a member of her religious order in November 1944. She completed eight years of grammar school in her native country. She has no near relatives in the United States. Her family consists of her parents, three brothers and two sisters, who live in the Netherlands.

Wilhelmina Grada Weyn, whose correct family name is Weijn and whose religious name is Sister Raymonde, was born on June 6, 1930, in Hellendoorn, Netherlands. She became a member of her religious order in October 1951. She completed grammar school in her native country. She has no near relatives in the United States. Her family, who live in the Netherlands, consists of her parents, 4 brothers, and 3 sisters.

The beneficiaries' only entry into the United States was at the port of New York on September 1, 1956, at which time they were admitted as nonimmigrant visitors until February 28, 1957. Their last extension of stay expired on August 28, 1957. Their request for a further extension of stay was denied on October 15, 1957, on the ground that they were not maintaining status since they were actually employed in positions of a permanent nature at Assumption College.

Since the beneficiaries are in this country in an unlawful status, consideration is being given to the institution of deportation proceedings against them.

Mr. Donohue, the author of H. R. 7721, appeared before a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary and testified in support of his bill, as follows:

STATEMENT

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, the beneficiaries of this bill are six members of the Religious Order of the Oblate Sisters of the Assumption who are now residing at Assumption College in the city of Worcester, Mass. They are all natives of the Netherlands, and they entered this country on September 1, 1956.

The original purpose and objective of their entry was to study the English language, observe American methods of instruction and collegiate function, and prepare an instruction syllabus for the benefit of the membership of the Oblate Order.

However, a very urgent and essential need has arisen at Assumption College in caring for the chapel, altars, sacred vessels, altar linens, and like religious duties. The religious nature of these duties requires that they be performed by members of a religious order. They are also assisting, for the purpose of self-instruction, in the preparation of food, care of the kitchens and cafeteria service, for which work it is practically impossible to obtain domestic help.

In this connection, I think that some misunderstanding may have arisen concerning payment for their services. The fact is that some contributions are being made to their order, which attempts to be self-supporting. These Sisters have no income or assets and are supported by their religious order. Their order has not now a community in this country, but because of their obvious and urgent need, the establishment of a community is proposed and is being initiated at Worcester.

Assumption College has a prep-high school connected with it; Assumption has an international reputation as an educational institution, and is expanding their collegiate and prep-school science curriculum in response to the desperate need we face in this cold war emergency.

The loss of these Sisters now would obviously visit a grave and severe hardship upon Assumption College in the functioning of its instruction procedures and would result in a serious national loss by forcing retrenchment of their instruction program at a time, as you are well aware, when our colleges and universities are overcrowded, and too many worthy American students are being turned away. Under these circumstances, I most earnestly believe that the national welfare would be substantially advanced by approving the retention of these Sisters at Assumption College. I respectfully ask the committee to grant these cases the fullest consideration.

H. R. 7852, by Mr. Hillings—Siufeng Huang

The beneficiary is a 65-year-old native and citizen of China who is the husband of a lawfully resident alien in the United States and the father of their son, also a lawfully resident alien. He was admitted to the United States on several occasions as a visitor and his last admission was on August 14, 1953, as an official of the International Monetary Fund. His employment was terminated effective upon his reaching his 65th birthday.

The pertinent facts in this case are contained in a letter dated September 6, 1957, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., September 6, 1957.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H. R. 7852) for the relief of Siufeng Huang, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Washington, D. C., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota for Chinese persons.

It should be noted that the bill does not provide that the grant of permanent residence in this case shall be conditioned upon submitting the written waiver required by section 247 (b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of all rights, privileges, exemptions, and immunities under any law or Executive order which would otherwise accrue to him because of an occupational status entitling him to a nonimmigrant status under section 101 (a) (15) (A), (E), or (G) of the act. The committee may wish to amend the bill to give effect to this provision of the act.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner*.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE SIUFENG HUANG,
BENEFICIARY OF H. R. 7852

The beneficiary was born on November 22, 1892, in Kiating, Kiangsu, China, and is a citizen of that country. He married Lily Chang, a citizen of China, in September 1920 in Nanking, China. This marriage was terminated by her death in July 1921 in Peking, China. No children were born of this marriage. The beneficiary married Kwe-Pau Huang, a citizen of China, on October 1, 1925, in Shanghai, China. She was born September 10, 1897, in Shanghai, China, and is a citizen of that country. Kwe-Pau Huang was admitted to the United States on August 15, 1940, as a visitor. On May 10, 1956, her status was adjusted to that of a permanent resident under the provisions of section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953. They have one son, Mengchien Clarence Huang, who was born on July 3, 1933, in Shanghai, China, and is a citizen of that country. He was admitted to the United States as a visitor on August 15, 1940. On May 24, 1957, his status was adjusted to that of a permanent resident under the provisions of section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953.

The beneficiary has a high school education which he obtained in his native country. In 1911, he graduated from Kiangnan Commercial College, Nanking, China, where he majored in accounting and banking. He has one brother and two sisters residing in China. The beneficiary has been employed by the International Monetary Fund since August 1947. He holds the position of assistant comptroller in that organization in Washington, D. C., receiving an annual salary of \$10,860. He owns household and personal effects valued at \$15,000 and has stocks and bonds in the amount of \$53,000. His home, valued at \$27,500, bears a mortgage of \$10,000. He has a bank account of \$500. The beneficiary and his wife reside at 4547 Alton Place NW., Washington, D. C. She is dependent upon him for her support. The beneficiary's son is employed as a chemical engineer by the Atlas Powder Co., Wilmington, Del.

The beneficiary was first admitted to the United States on February 27, 1947, as a visitor and thereafter departed on April 14, 1951. He was next admitted on May 20, 1951, as an official of the International Monetary Fund and he de-

parted on July 3, 1953, His last admission occurred on August 14, 1953, again as an official of the International Monetary Fund. The beneficiary has indicated that upon reaching the age of 65 he will be retired from service with the International Monetary Fund. His status as an official of an international organization will therefore terminate in November 1957. As the beneficiary has evinced an intention to remain in the United States permanently, he is regarded as being in this country in an unlawful status. However, no steps will be taken to enforce his departure as long as he remains and is considered by the Department of State to be an official of an international organization.

Mr. Hillings, the author of H. R. 7852, submitted the following letter in support of his bill:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., March 15, 1958.

HON. FRANCIS WALTER,
Chairman, Subcommittee No. 1,
Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: H. R. 7852, a private bill for the relief of Siufeng Huang, is now before the Subcommittee on Immigration. I would like to submit to the committee my reasons for introducing this measure.

Mr. Siufeng Huang entered the United States at Ontario, Calif., as a temporary. His wife and son had been here from 1940, also as temporary visitors. Just previous to his travel to the United States he had been a banker in China, the country of his birth, for nearly 30 years. Mr. Huang was planning to return with his wife to China, leaving their son here to attend school. However, while in the United States, he was offered a position with the International Monetary Fund in Washington, D. C., and his visitor's visa was extended while he was employed here. Last November, upon reaching the age of 65 he was retired from the service of the International Monetary Fund.

In the meantime, his son was graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1954 and is now employed as a chemical engineer by Atlas Powder Co., Wilmington, Del. Both Mr. Huang's wife and son have been granted permanent residence and will be naturalized in 1961 and 1962 respectively.

This man cannot return to China because that country is now occupied by the Communists. Should he be forced to return he fears physical and mental persecution, because for 19 years he was a high officer of the Central Bank of China, an agency of the National Government of the Republic of China.

Approval of this bill would prevent an extreme hardship by keeping this aged couple together in this country. The beneficiary has a retirement income which would keep them both comfortably, and they would not become public charges. Since his wife and son are legally here, since he owns property, and has paid income taxes during all the 10 years he was employed here—and most important, since he has a great desire to become a citizen of the United States and

would be a good citizen—I respectfully urge the members of this subcommittee to consider carefully every aspect of this case and to act favorably on H. R. 7852.

Most sincerely,

PATRICK J. HILLINGS,
Member of Congress.

H. R. 9945, by Mr. Keating—Amado Martelino

The beneficiary is a 59-year-old native and citizen of the Philippine Islands who has served in the Philippine Scouts with the United States Army from 1921 to 1947, retiring with the rank of colonel. Members of the Philippine Scouts in the United States Army were offered United States citizenship following the Philippine independence on July 4, 1946. The beneficiary made application for citizenship, but he was returned to the Fitzsimons Army Hospital at Denver, Colo., for medical treatment in September of 1946 and was not present when the United States district judge went to the Philippines to administer the oath of allegiance. He was last admitted to the United States as a visitor in 1957. His wife and children reside in the Philippines.

The pertinent facts in this case are contained in a letter dated March 6, 1958, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington 25, D. C., March 6, 1958.

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H. R. 9945) for the relief of Amado Martelino, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service file relating to the beneficiary by the Washington, D. C., office of this Service, which has custody of that file.

The bill would grant the beneficiary the status of a permanent resident of the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The bill also provides that the beneficiary's service in the Philippine Scouts and the armed forces of the Commonwealth of the Philippines would constitute service in the military forces of the United States within the purview of section 329 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. The bill would further provide that Public Law 301, 79th Congress, shall be inapplicable to a petition for naturalization filed in this case.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota for the Philippines.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE AMADO MARTELINO,
BENEFICIARY OF H. R. 9945

The beneficiary, who is also known as Amado Martelino y Concepcion, was born on March 12, 1898, at Calibo, Province of Capiz, Philippine Islands and is a citizen of that country. He resides at 2627 Garfield Street NW., Washington, D. C. He has served in the United States Army from November 21, 1921, to May 31, 1947, retiring with the rank of colonel. He completed his primary and secondary education and attended the University of the Philippines for 3 years pursuing a course in liberal arts. He also attended 3½ years of law school at the Francisco Law University at Manila. The beneficiary was selected to attend the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, Okla., and the Command and Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. He receives \$560 a month retirement pay. His personal belongings in the United States are valued at approximately \$100. The beneficiary has stated that his home in the Philippine Islands is valued at \$30,000 on which he owes \$20,000. He owns a 1955 Buick which is valued at \$5,000 in the Philippines. His other assets consist of shares of stock in the Ilocos Norte Electric Co., valued at \$5,000, a national service life insurance policy, valued at \$10,000, and a Mutual Aid Assistance policy, valued at \$3,000. His household and other personal effects in the Philippines are valued at \$9,500.

The beneficiary married Violeta Agcaoili on March 27, 1924 at Laoag, Ilocos Norte, Philippine Islands. Five sons, Ernesto, Rafael, Daniel, Madao, Jr., and Jose, were born of this marriage. They are presently residing with their mother at 75 Lantana Street, Cubao, Philippine Islands, and are dependent upon their father for support. The beneficiary's parents are deceased. His sister-in-law, Mrs. George R. Summers, a United States citizen, resides at 6846 North Oak, San Gabriel, California. He has two brothers and one sister residing in the Philippines. One of his brothers is a Colonel on active duty with the Philippine Army.

The beneficiary was admitted to the United States at Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii on October 16, 1957 as a visitor and was authorized to remain until January 15, 1958. Although the period of the beneficiary's stay in the United States has expired, deportation proceedings have not as yet been instituted against him.

The beneficiary was captured by the Japanese after the fall of Bataan, April 9, 1942, and escaped from the Japanese during the second day of the death march, following which he returned to Manila and tried to contact the guerrilla leaders. Unsuccessful in this attempt and fearing for the safety of his family, after he learned the Japanese had put a price on his head, he surrendered to the civil leaders at Manila during September 1942. He was paroled by the Japanese military authorities to his home, instructed to cease fighting and given employment with the civil government. He immediately joined the underground movement and worked with

them until October of 1944, when he left Manila to join the guerrilla fighters in northern Luzon where he actively participated in fighting the Japanese. The beneficiary was awarded the Bronze Star for his military service at Bataan and received a second Bronze Star for guerrilla fighting in northern Luzon. He was also awarded the Gold Cross and the Military Merit Medal by the Philippine government.

Members of the Philippine Scouts in the United States Army were offered United States citizenship following the Philippine independence, July 4, 1946. The beneficiary made an application for citizenship. However, due to a tubercular condition which he contracted during his military service in the United States Army, he was returned to the Fitzsimons Army Hospital at Denver, Colo., for medical treatment during September of 1946 and therefore was not present when United States District Judge Phillips came to the Philippines to administer the oath of allegiance. The beneficiary stated that he believed he could apply for United States citizenship after his honorable discharge from the United States Army. He was not aware that Public Law 301, 79th Congress, excluded military service such as his from the naturalization benefits otherwise available to honorably discharged veterans of the United States Armed Forces.

H. R. 3918, by Mr. Madden—Louis Rodriquez (alias Rudolfo Rivera)

The beneficiary is a 27-year-old native and citizen of Mexico who is the husband of a United States citizen. He last entered the United States by fraudulently claiming to be a United States citizen. The beneficiary served honorably for 2 years in the United States Armed Forces.

The pertinent facts in this case are contained in a letter dated June 4, 1957, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., June 4, 1957.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H. R. 3918) for the relief of Louis Rodriquez, alias Rudolfo Rivera, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Hammond, Ind., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States as of the date of its enactment upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

It appears that the beneficiary is eligible for nonquota status and, if otherwise qualified, able to obtain a nonquota immigrant visa.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner:*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE LOUIS RODRIQUEZ,
ALIAS RUDOLFO RIVERA, BENEFICIARY OF H. R. 3918

The beneficiary, Louis Rodriguez, also known as Rudolfo Rivera, a native and citizen of Mexico, was born on September 3, 1930. He married Stella Piroli, a United States citizen, on January 12, 1957. Her previous marriage was terminated by divorce on July 26, 1955. The beneficiary has no children. He lives with his wife at 1736 Atchison Avenue, Whiting, Ind.

The beneficiary is employed as a steelworker by the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., East Chicago, Ind. He attended private school in Mexico for 6 years. He earns \$125 a week. His parents, 2 brothers, and 2 sisters live in Mexico. One brother lives in Peru and another is a citizen and resident of the United States.

The beneficiary last entered the United States at El Paso, Tex., on August 16, 1956, when he was admitted as a United States citizen under the name of Rudolfo Rivera. He first entered at Nogales, Ariz., on June 10, 1946, presenting the birth certificate of one Rudolfo Rivera and claiming birth at Ucon, Idaho, on July 11, 1930. He stated that he has used the name of Rudolfo Rivera during his residence in the United States and has presented the birth certificate of Rudolfo Rivera to return to the United States several times after visits to Mexico. Deportation proceedings were instituted against him on the ground that he entered the United States without proper documents. He was accorded a hearing on March 27, 1957, in which he was found deportable from the United States and granted voluntary departure, with an alternative order of deportation in the event of his failure to depart as required.

The beneficiary, under the name of Rudolfo Rivera, served honorably in the United States Army from December 1952 until November 1954.

Mr. Madden, the author of H. R. 3918, appeared before a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary and testified in support of his bill, as follows:

STATEMENT

I am appearing in behalf of Louis Rodriguez alias Rudolfo Rivera who desires permanent residence in the United States.

This petitioner came to the United States originally in 1946 under the name of Rudolfo Rivera and he was at that time a native and citizen of Mexico, being born on September 3, 1930, at Ario, Mexico. He has lived in the United States continually since that time with the exception of his service in the Armed Forces of the United States. During his military service, he was assigned to the Korean area and after approximately 2 years, he was honorably discharged. On January 12, 1957, he married Stella Piroli, a United States citizen and he and his wife are living at 3601 Main Street, Indiana Harbor, Ind.

This petitioner has had an outstanding record during his residence in America, has not been charged with any offense against our laws

and is employed as a steelworker in the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. at East Chicago, Ind. Previous to his coming to this country, he attended a private school in Mexico for 6 years. During his 12 years residence in this country, he has made several visits to his native country where his parents, two brothers and sisters now reside.

Mayor Walter Jeorse, of East Chicago, Ind., and several prominent citizens of this community have spoken to me in behalf of this petitioner and all make assurances that he has had an excellent reputation and possesses a fine character.

I respectfully submit this information and request that the committee act favorably on H. R. 3918.

H. R. 1404, by Mr. Forand—Emilia Rodrigues Padilha

The beneficiary is a 77-year-old native and citizen of Portugal who is a widow. She was admitted to the United States as a visitor in 1954 and resides with her sister and nephew, both United States citizens, and is supported by them.

The pertinent facts in this case are contained in a letter dated May 16, 1956, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, regarding a bill then pending for the relief of the same person. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington D. C., May 16, 1956.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives,
Washington D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H. R. 8027) for the relief of Emilia Rodrigues Padilha, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Providence, R. I., office of this Service which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the alien permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota for Portugal.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE EMILIA RODRIGUES
PADILHA, BENEFICIARY OF H. R. 8027

Emilia Rodrigues Padilha, nee Raposo, a native and citizen of Portugal, was born on September 13, 1881. She married Manual Rodrigues Padilha on December 17, 1909, at Ponta Delgada, Azores, Portugal. He died on March 10, 1929. There were no children. She resides with her sister, Mrs. Candida White, a naturalized United States citizen, and her nephew, Alfred C. White, a native United States citizen, at 23

Vernon Street, Newport, R. I. She has no near relatives in Portugal. Mrs. Padilha attended school in her native country for only a very short period. She has no assets and no source of income, and is being supported by her sister and nephew.

The beneficiary's only entry into the United States was at Boston, Mass., on December 30, 1954, at which time she was admitted as a visitor for pleasure until June 30, 1955. She was granted an extension of stay which expired on December 29, 1955. Deportation proceedings were instituted on February 7, 1956, on the ground that after admission as a visitor for pleasure she had failed to comply with the conditions of such status. At a hearing on February 14, 1956, she was found deportable on that charge at which time an order was rendered that she be granted voluntary departure, and in the event that she failed to depart, that she be deported. There was no appeal from this decision. There appears to be no administrative relief available.

Mrs. Candida White and Alfred C. White are the persons primarily interested in the bill.

Mr. Forand, the author of H. R. 1404, submitted the following statement in support of his bill:

STATEMENT IN BEHALF OF EMILIA RODRIGUES PADILHA—
H. R. 1404

Emilia Rodrigues Padilha, nee Raposo, a native and citizen of Portugal, was born on September 13, 1881. She married Manuel Rodrigues Padilha on December 17, 1909, at Ponta Delgada, Azores, Portugal. He died on March 10, 1929. She has a sister Mrs. Candida White, a naturalized United States citizen, and a nephew Alfred C. White, a native United States citizen, at Newport, R. I.

In view of Emilia Rodrigues Padilha's advanced years, the fact that she has no children or living relatives outside the United States, no source of income and no assets, and the fact that she has been informed by her physician that she is developing cataracts on her eyes, and that her condition is getting worse, it is my fervent hope that she will be allowed to live in the United States.

Mrs. Candida White and Alfred C. White are most anxious to take care of her and have furnished proof that she will not become a public charge.

I, therefore, respectfully request that the Committee on the Judiciary act favorably on this bill.

H. R. 2095, by Mr. O'Neill—Maria Carmela DiMascio.

The beneficiary is a 64-year-old native and citizen of Italy who was admitted to the United States as a visitor in 1954. She resides with and is entirely dependent for support upon her son, a citizen of the United States. An administrative remedy would be available in this case if the beneficiary were able to depart from the United States and obtain a visa for permanent residence. However, she suffered a heart attack in 1955 and since that time has been under the care of a physician who ordered her to remain within the limits of her son's home.

The pertinent facts in this case are contained in letters from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, dated August 17, 1956, and April 1, 1957, to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. Those letters read as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington D, C., August 17, 1956.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H. R. 11567) for the relief of Maria Carmela DiMascio, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Boston, Mass., office of this service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota for Italy.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE MARIA CARMELA DIMASCIO, BENEFICIARY OF H. R. 11567

Maria Carmela DiMascio, a native and citizen of Italy, was born on October 30, 1893, in Caramanico, Province of Pescara. She has never married and resides with her only child, a son, Quinto DiMascio, at 24 French Street, Watertown, Mass. She has no income and is entirely dependent upon her son for support. Her assets consist of personal possessions and a five-room home in her native village in Italy, valued at \$3,000 in American currency. She completed the equivalent of high school in her native country. Besides her son, she has two grandchildren and a brother living in the United States. A brother and two sisters live in Italy. The beneficiary suffered a heart attack in the early part of 1955 and since that time has been under the care of a physician who ordered her to remain within the limits of her son's home. Her son was lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence on July 13, 1950, at Boston, Mass., and became a naturalized citizen of the United States on January 12, 1953.

The beneficiary's only entry into the United States was at the port at New York, N. Y., on August 31, 1954, at which time she was admitted as a nonimmigrant visitor for pleasure until November 1, 1954. She received extensions of stay, the last of which was to expire on December 1, 1956. As she has manifested an intention to remain in the United States permanently and is therefore regarded as no longer maintaining her nonimmigrant visitor's status, consideration is being given to the institution of deportation proceedings against her.

During World War II, the beneficiary and her son assisted soldiers, sailors, and airmen of the Allied Forces in Italy to escape or evade capture by the enemy. For this service she was awarded a certificate by the Field Marshal, Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theater as a token of gratitude for, and appreciation of, the help given to the soldiers, sailors, and airmen of the British Commonwealth of Nations which enabled them to escape capture by the enemy.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., April 1, 1957.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This refers to H. R. 2095, 85th Congress, in behalf of Maria Carmela DiMascio, who was also the beneficiary of H. R. 11567, 84th Congress.

The beneficiary was accorded a hearing in deportation proceedings on the ground that after admission as a visitor for pleasure she failed to comply with conditions of that status. She was granted voluntary departure with an alternative order of deportation, in the event she fails to depart as required.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

Mr. O'Neill, the author of H. R. 2095, submitted the following letter in support of his bill:

GORNSTEIN AND SCLAFANI,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Boston, Mass., May 25, 1956.

Hon. THOMAS P. O'NEILL,
*Congressman from Massachusetts,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.*

HONORABLE SIR: The persons in whom we have become interested, and seek the Congressman's assistance are as follows:

Quinto DiMascio—33 years of age, now living at 24 French St., Watertown, Mass.

Maria Carmela DiMascio, temporarily living with her son Quinto at 24 French St., Watertown, Mass., Italian passport number 4934280 on a temporary entry permit number V993064. Born at Caramanico, in the province of Pescara, Italy, October 30, 1893, and arrived in New York on October 31, 1954, as a visitor for a period of 2 months and has had extensions granted to her by the Department of Immigration and Naturalization and is imminently in a position to either leave the United States or be deported.

This woman is a single woman and has as an only child her son Quinto DiMascio who was born to her out of wedlock in Italy. She is a woman over 60 years old and suffers from a coronary disease having had an attack on April 13, 1954, and under the care of a physician in the United States, Dr. Peter F. Titus of 243 Mount Auburn Street, in Watertown, Mass., who states in a letter directed to this office dated November 7, 1955, that Mrs. DiMascio has been in his care for the past 10 months and suffers of (1) severe agina

pectoris; (2) coronary heart disease; (3) chronic chelecystitis; and in view of her physical condition, has been confined to the limits of her home. Any extensive travel within the near future would not only further impair her health but also could lead to severe complications.

Mrs. DiMascio has in her possession which she has given us two original certificates of citations of award given to her by H. R. Alexander, dated 1939-45 who was Field Marshal, Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean Theatre of War as a token of gratitude for appreciation of the help given to the sailors, soldiers and airmen of the British Commonwealth of Nations, which enabled them to escape from or evade capture by the enemy. One of these citations was also given to her son Quinto, referred to in this citation as Nino. Mrs. DiMascio and her son were of inestimable service, assistance and help not only to the British Government but to the United States Government when they risked their lives in helping American and British war prisoners who had escaped from the Italian and German concentration camps, in 1943 to secure to them freedom. All this with knowledge that the German forces who were occupying Italy at that time and had posted statements that anyone who harbored or aided American or English in hiding, unless they turn them over to the German commander, their homes would be burned and they themselves shot. Many times fled the town where they lived because they were under suspicion but Mrs. DiMascio and her son assisted about 30 of our American soldiers as well as the British; fed and clothed them and sought no pecuniary reward.

It is earnestly sought of the Congressman that he lend his good offices in assisting this valiant woman, by introducing into the Congress of our United States a private bill that she may be permitted legal entry into the United States as of August 31, 1954, that she may remain with and enjoy, for the little time that is allotted to her on this earth, the comfort, pleasure, association and affection of her only child, a legal resident of the United States.

It is most unfortunate that our naturalization and immigration laws are such that prevents a child, born out of wedlock, and by reason thereof and technically only, referred to in our naturalization laws as not being a "child who may apply for visa for his mother."

I urge the Congressman that this case is a most meritorious one and that any assistance and help he may give this ailing, valiant woman will be most sincerely and affectionately appreciated.

Respectfully yours,

GORNSTEIN & SCLAFANI
By GEORGE J. GORNSTEIN.

H. R. 2117, by Mrs. St. George—Charlotte A. Ruffman

The beneficiary is a 77-year-old native of Russia who is a citizen of Great Britain. She is a widow who was admitted to the United States as a visitor in 1954. She resides with and is supported by her only close living relative, a United States citizen who is her niece.

The pertinent facts in this case are contained in letters dated June 22, 1956, and February 28, 1957, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. Those letters read as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., June 22, 1956.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H. R. 9717) for the relief of Charlotte A. Ruffman, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the New York, N. Y., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the alien the status of a permanent resident of the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Sincerely,

J. W. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILE RE CHARLOTTE A. RUFFMAN, BENEFICIARY OF H. R. 9717

Charlotte A. Ruffman was born on January 30, 1881, at St. Petersburg, now Leningrad, Russia. In 1920, she emigrated to England and subsequently acquired British nationality. She is a widow and resides in Spring Valley, N. Y. The beneficiary has no income or assets of her own, and her needs are provided by her niece, Mrs. Alice Kanevsky, who is her only living close relative.

The alien's only entry into the United States occurred at New York, N. Y., on June 26, 1954, at which time she was admitted as a visitor for pleasure. She received extensions of stay until June 24, 1956. On May 16, 1956, she was placed on notice that in view of her apparent intention to abandon her foreign residence, her lawful status as a nonimmigrant is deemed terminated and that unless she departs voluntarily from the United States within 30 days, administrative proceedings will be commenced looking to the enforcement of her departure.

Mrs. Kanevsky, a widow, is a naturalized United States citizen who resides at Old Nyack Turnpike, Spring Valley, N. Y. She is a dealer in casings and maintains an office at 82 Beaver Street, New York City. Her income amounts to \$5,000 per annum, and she has assets of \$20,000 in the aggregate. Mrs. Kanevsky stated that she will continue to support the beneficiary who is her mother's sister and her only living close relative.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., February 28, 1957.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This refers to the report furnished by this Service to the committee on June 22, 1956, relative to Charlotte A. Ruffman, beneficiary of H. R. 9717, 84th Congress, who is now the beneficiary of H. R. 2117, 85th Congress.

Deportation proceedings were instituted against the beneficiary on September 5, 1956, on the ground that, after admission as a non-immigrant, she remained in the United States for a longer time than permitted. She was found deportable on this ground and an order was entered on September 12, 1956, granting her the privilege of voluntary departure with the alternative of deportation if she fails to depart as required.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

Mrs. St. George, the author of H. R. 2117, appeared before a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary and testified in support of her bill, as follows:

STATEMENT

Mrs. Ruffman is staying with her niece, my constituent, Mrs. Alice Kanevsky, at Old Turnpike Rd., Spring Valley, N. Y.

She was born in St. Petersburg, Russia, and emigrated to England in 1920, and there acquired British nationality.

She is a widow, and her only close relative is the above-named niece, by whom she is supported.

She has been in this country on an extended visitor's visa since January 26, 1954.

Mrs. Ruffman is 77 years of age, and it is most natural that she should want to be with her only close relative, on whom she is entirely dependent financially. Furthermore, as her niece is afflicted with arthritis, and goes to business, Mrs. Ruffman manages the home and is of great assistance.

I have met Mrs. Ruffman and found her to be a very cultured person, who is greatly concerned about her present status as a visitor subject to deportation. This is also a real worry to Mrs. Kanevsky.

I shall greatly appreciate it if the committee will act favorably on this bill.

H. R. 2757, by Mr. Utt—Ingeborg Bildt

The beneficiary is a 30-year-old native of Germany and a citizen of Russia who is the wife of a lawfully resident alien and the mother of their two lawfully resident alien children and their United States citizen child. She was admitted to the United States for permanent residence in 1952, and is subject to deportation because she was admitted to a State hospital for mental treatment which has been diagnosed as schizophrenia.

The pertinent facts in this case are contained in letters dated September 17, 1956, and March 7, 1957, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. Those letters read as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., September 17, 1956.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H. R. 11858) for the relief of Ingeborg Bildii, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Los Angeles, Calif., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the alien permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also provide for the deposit of a suitable bond or undertaking to insure that the alien shall not become a public charge. It appears that the bill is intended to grant the alien permanent residence in the United States notwithstanding the fact that she has been found subject to deportation under section 241 (a) (3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act on the ground that, within 5 years after entry, she became institutionalized at public expense because of a mental disease, defect or deficiency which has not been shown not to have existed prior to her admission to the United States.

It is noted that the alien was admitted to the United States as an immigrant on January 24, 1952, and paid the required visa fee. The committee may wish to delete that portion of the bill which makes reference to that requirement.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE INGEBORG BILDII, BENEFICIARY OF H. R. 11858

Ingeborg Bildii, nee Zeulch, a native of Germany and a citizen of Russia, was born on May 5, 1927. Her nationality was acquired by marriage to Feodor Bildii, a native citizen of Russia, on January 6, 1949. The couple are the parents of three children, whose ages range from 3 to 6 years. Their youngest child was born in California. Mr. Bildii and the two older children are lawfully resident aliens. The beneficiary attended elementary school in Germany. Her only living relative, other than her husband and children, is her father who lives in Germany. Mrs. Bildii was admitted to the Metropolitan State Hospital, Norwalk, Calif., as a mental patient on December 9, 1955. Her mental condition has been diagnosed as schizophrenia of an acute undifferentiated type, and the expected date of recovery cannot be

predicted at present. According to the medical history of the beneficiary as furnished the hospital, Mrs. Bildii was hospitalized for several months in Germany at age 14. The cost of her hospitalization is being paid by the State of California and is reimbursable if any responsible family member is able to pay. Approximately \$1,000 indebtedness to the State of California has been incurred, of which \$300 was repaid by the Presbyterian Church of Placentia, Calif.

Before her hospitalization, Mrs. Bildii resided at 524 Shoemaker Street, La Habra, Calif., with her husband and children. The family is entirely dependent for their support upon the earnings of Mr. Bildii. He is employed as a laborer in a Buena Park, Calif., nursery and earns a weekly salary of \$72 at that occupation. The family owns community property valued at \$2,000, including two automobiles, furniture and personal effects. Mr. Bildii has been unemployed periodically during the past 2 years due to illness. He and the beneficiary received medical treatment at the Orange County, Calif., General Hospital at the expense of the bureau of public assistance. Approximately \$1,000 in assistance was received from that source. Mr. Bildii has informed this service that he intends to repay his indebtedness to the State of California and the bureau of public assistance as soon as he is financially able to do so.

The beneficiary's only entry into the United States occurred on January 24, 1952, at New York, N. Y., at which time she was admitted for permanent residence. On April 18, 1956, deportation proceedings were instituted against Mrs. Bildii and, after being accorded a hearing, she was found to be deportable for the reason that after entry she became institutionalized at public expense because of a mental condition which existed at the time of her entry. On June 4, 1956, she was ordered deported from the United States.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., March 7, 1957.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives,
Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This refers to the report furnished by this Service to the committee on September 17, 1956, relative to Ingeborg Bildii, beneficiary of private bill H. R. 11858, 84th Congress. Mrs. Bildii is now the beneficiary of private bill H. R. 2757, 85th Congress.

The following additional information has been received concerning this beneficiary:

The subject beneficiary has been at home on leave from the Metropolitan State Hospital since September 24, 1956.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

Mr. Utt submitted the following statement in support of his bill:

Mrs. Ingeborg Bildii is a native of Germany and a citizen of Russia, born May 5, 1927. Her nationality was acquired by marriage to Feodore Bildii, a native citizen of Russia, on

January 6, 1949. The couple are the parents of 3 children, whose ages range from 5 to 8 years. Their youngest child was born in California. Mr. Bildii and the 2 children are lawfully resident aliens.

Mrs. Bildii entered the United States on January 24, 1952, at New York, at which time she was admitted for permanent residence. The family resides in my congressional district at 524 Shoemaker Street, La Habra.

Mrs. Bildii has been subject to mental disturbances off and on since 1955, and has been admitted to the Metropolitan State Hospital at Norwalk, Calif., on two different occasions. She is again in this hospital, having been admitted on February 12, 1958. She has been under treatment for 3 weeks—and on talking with the attending physician at the hospital, he states it is too early to determine the length of time she will remain in the hospital. Going by previous record of treatments in the hospital, at which time she remained for a considerable time, it is possible she will be under treatment for an indeterminate period.

As the departmental report, submitted to the committee shows, the Bildiis have incurred considerable indebtedness to the State of California for hospitalization, and Mr. Bildii has, with the help of the Placentia Presbyterian Church of Placentia, Calif., managed to pay part of the indebtedness—however, it has not been paid in full as yet.

Reports to me from the Department of Mental Health in Santa Ana state that the Bildii family has been making every possible effort to work out their financial difficulties. However, Mr. Bildii has had considerable setbacks in his efforts to gain permanent employment. At the present time he is working at part-time jobs and the welfare agency and the minister of the Placentia Presbyterian Church are endeavoring to be of every possible assistance. The social worker has been assisting the family in learning the English language and helping them develop social life, and reports that the response from the family as a whole has been most gratifying, and that they are working hard to achieve their goals.

I fully realize the unfavorable aspects of this bill. However, there are also many appealing factors to the case, which I respectfully request the committee to carefully consider in the hope the bill can be favorably reported in order to keep from destroying a family unit, so important to the lives of the three children.

H. R. 5181, by Mr. O'Neill and H. R. 5295, by Mr. Donohue—Cherine Khalil Matta

The beneficiary is a 45-year-old native and citizen of Lebanon, who was admitted to the United States as a visitor in 1951. She resides with and is supported by 1 of her 3 United States citizen brothers. Another brother and a sister reside in Lebanon. She has been receiving medical care for several years and had electroshock treatment in 1955. Her doctor states that she will probably require such further treatment.

The pertinent facts in this case are contained in a letter from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, dated April 5, 1957, to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., April 5, 1957.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington 25, D. C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your requests for reports relative to the bills (H. R. 5181 and H. R. 5295) for the relief of Cherine Khalil Matta, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Boston, Mass., office of this Service which has custody of those files.

The bills would grant the alien the status of a permanent resident of the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. They also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota for Lebanon.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE CHERINE KHALIL MATTA,
BENEFICIARY OF H. R. 5181 AND H. R. 5295

Cherine Khalil Matta, a native and citizen of Lebanon, was born on November 30, 1912, in Bhamdoun. She has never married and is unemployed. She lives at 765 West Roxbury Parkway, Boston, Mass., with her brother, Elias Matthew, a naturalized United States citizen, who is a manufacturer of aprons and housecoats and who is supporting her. Her assets consist of \$1,400 in a savings account, a one-sixth interest in a family estate in Lebanon valued at \$11,500 in United States currency, and personal possessions valued at about \$500.

The beneficiary attended National College, Beirut, Lebanon, for 7 years and received a diploma from that school in 1932 to teach languages and domestic science. From 1935 to 1936 she was employed as a teacher at the Benton School and from 1936 to 1938 she was employed as a principal at the Greek Orthodox School, both of which are in Bhamdoun, Lebanon. From 1938 to 1951 she was unemployed and during the lifetime of her parents kept house for them. Miss Matta has two other brothers living in this country who are naturalized United States citizens and a brother and sister living in Lebanon.

Miss Matta's only entry into the United States was at Boston, Mass., on September 13, 1951, at which time she was admitted as a nonimmigrant visitor for pleasure until

March 12, 1952. She received extensions of stay, the last of which expired on September 10, 1953. Deportation proceedings were instituted on April 9, 1954, on the ground that after admission as a nonimmigrant visitor she failed to comply with the conditions of such status. In a decision dated July 21, 1954, she was found deportable on that charge and an order was entered that she be granted voluntary departure and in the alternative, if she failed to depart as ordered, that she be deported. Her appeal to the Board of Immigration Appeals was dismissed on August 18, 1954. A warrant for her deportation was issued on November 2, 1955. A motion dated April 20, 1956, to the Board of Immigration Appeals to withdraw the outstanding order and warrant of deportation and further requesting that her hearing be reopened and reconsidered was denied on May 4, 1956. It was asserted in a brief accompanying the above motion that Miss Matta was receiving medical treatment and that if she were removed from the United States it would endanger her life. She was examined by the United States Public Health Service at Boston, Mass., and that Service reported, on May 22, 1956, that Miss Matta was found to be able to travel without danger to life but that special care and attention might be required en route.

The alien was the beneficiary of private bill H. R. 10145 in the 83d Congress and of private bill H. R. 1316 in the 84th Congress which were not enacted.

Mr. Donohue, the author of H. R. 5295, appeared before a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary and testified in support of his bill, as follows:

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, in connection with this bill there have been furnished to you affidavits executed by the beneficiary's brother, a naturalized American citizen, and Dr. W. I. Tucker of the Lahey Clinic in Boston, Mass. From these, and other documents of evidence, in your file, it most clearly appears that the beneficiary has been continuously within the United States for nearly 7 years; that her brother is in a financial position more than sufficient to insure that she is in no danger of becoming a public charge; and Dr. Tucker, an eminent physician, attached to a world-famous medical institution, testifies to his medical belief that "it is highly likely that deportation would result in a complete psychotic breakdown and possibly suicide." Dr. Tucker includes his further opinion that it would be "inhumane to deport in this case." I submit that all the circumstances are substantially meritorious. I respectfully ask that the committee extend its most careful and sympathetic consideration.

The evidence referred to in Mr. Donohue's testimony reads as follows:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., April 29, 1957.

In re H. R. 5295, for the relief of Cherine Khalil Matta

CHAIRMAN, JUDICIARY COMMITTEE,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Referring to your notice to me, under date of April 11, 1957, with attached report from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, I am enclosing copies of the affidavits executed by the beneficiary's brother and Dr. Walter I. Tucker, of the Lahey Clinic in Boston, Mass.; the originals of these documents are already on file with the committee in connection with a previous bill.

From these documents, it clearly appears that the beneficiary has been continuously in the United States for nearly 6 years; that she is in vital need of continuing medical treatment; that her brother is in a financial position more than sufficient to insure that she is in no danger of becoming a public charge; and Dr. Tucker testifies to his medical belief that "it is highly likely that deportation would result in a complete psychotic breakdown and possibly suicide."

In the further words of Dr. Tucker, it would appear to be "inhumane to deport" and the circumstances of the case appear to be substantially meritorious in response to our Christian traditions. I pray the committee take early sympathetic action on this measure.

With kindest regards and best personal wishes.

Sincerely,

HAROLD D. DONOHUE,
Member of Congress.

LAHEY CLINIC,
605 COMMONWEALTH AVE.,
Boston 15, Mass., June 21, 1956.

Re Miss Shirine Matthew, also known as Chirene K. Matta, No. 563810

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION,
United States Congress,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: I am writing to report on the medical condition of Miss Shirine Matthew of 765 West Roxbury Parkway, West Roxbury, Mass.

This lady was first seen by me in January 1955, and there was a history of her having suffered from a nervous condition for several years. She had been treated by several doctors and by a psychiatrist prior to her coming here, without success. She suffered from a severe obsessive compulsive neurosis and we finally gave her electroshock treatment which resulted in very marked improvement. She was essentially well and free of all symptoms from July 1955, when she

completed her electroshock treatment, until March 1956, when she had a relapse with the return of obsessive compulsive symptoms and depression, which I think is definitely related to the threat of deportation. This is understandable, as the patient has no place to go if she is deported and she is well adjusted in her present home with her brother, who can look after her needs.

Her present condition is again one of severe obsessive compulsive neurosis with depression and she is now in need of further treatment. She will require psychotherapy and medication and probably will require another course of electroshock treatment. I do not feel that she is in the proper medical condition to travel at this time and I believe it highly likely that deportation would result in a complete psychotic breakdown and possible suicide. I would strongly recommend that this lady be allowed to remain in this country, as I do not believe she would be able to make an adjustment elsewhere and away from her own family. If she remains here, I would expect she could continue as a useful citizen. I think that in this case it would be inhumane to deport, particularly at this time.

Very sincerely,

WALTER I. TUCKER, M. D.

Personally appeared before me on June 21, 1956, Walter I. Tucker, M. D., who states that to the best of his knowledge and belief the above statements are true.

PEARL GILLEY,
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT

I, Elias K. Matthew, 765 West Roxbury Parkway, Boston, Mass., on oath depose and say and make affidavit as follows:

I was born in Bhamdoun, Lebanon, August 1, 1903, and am a naturalized citizen of the United States, having been naturalized at Boston in or about 1930. I am unmarried and am an individual engaged in the manufacture of housecoats at 17 Edinboro Street, Boston, under the name and style of Matthew Manufacturing Co.

My sister, Chirene K. Matta, who was born in Bhamdoun, Lebanon, in about 1912, came into the United States through the port of Boston, Mass., on September 13, 1951, for medical treatment. Since her arrival in the United States, she has made her home with me at the above address and she has been under medical and dental treatment under various physicians and dentists in the city of Boston. Since her arrival in the United States, certain complications have arisen in her condition and she is at present under treatment at the Lahey Clinic, Boston, Mass., and the Deaconess Hospital, also in Boston. A report from the Lahey Clinic covering her physical condition is being furnished herewith. The names and addresses of the other physicians and dentists who have treated her will be furnished on request.

Prior to coming to the United States, my sister, Chirene K. Matta, made her home with my brother in Bhamdoun, Lebanon. Since her departure from Lebanon, our brother has married and is raising a family and there is no room for her in our brother's household. Medical treatment which my sister is now receiving in Boston is not available to her in Lebanon.

Since her arrival in the United States, I have provided the support and medical treatment for my sister. I am ready, willing, and able to continue to provide such treatment and support. In the event of my death, my sister is adequately provided for. She will never become a public charge in the United States. I am prepared to execute a guaranty or provide a surety bond to that effect. My annual income is in excess of \$10,000. In addition, there are two brothers of my said sister and me who are living in Massachusetts. They are Faris K. Matthew and Philip K. Matthew, both of 24 Bellingham Avenue, Beechmont, Mass.

It is believed that my said sister, Chirene K. Matta, would be seriously damaged in health if she is required to leave the United States and is deprived of medical treatment she is now receiving. It is respectfully requested that she be permitted to make her permanent residence in the United States of America.

(S.) ELIAS K. MATTHEW.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
Worcester, June 20, 1956.

Then personally appeared the above-named, Elias K. Matthew, and made oath that the foregoing is his free act and deed and affidavit and that the statements contained therein are true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief, before me.

(S) WILLIAM T. BUCKLEY, *Notary Public*.

My commission expires March 4, 1961.

AFFIDAVIT

I, the undersigned, Fadel Khalil Matta (brother of Shareen Khalil Matta), of Lebanese nationality, residing in Beirut, to solemnly swear that I live with my wife and son in a leased apartment composed of 1 living room, 1 dining room, and 1 bedroom, and that said apartment hardly accommodates us. I further declare that I am not financially able to lease a larger apartment.

(S) FADEL K. MATTA.

REPUBLIC OF LEBANON, CITY OF BEIRUT,
Embassy of the United States of America, ss:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of June 1956.

ROBERT B. ALLEN,
Vice Counsel of the United States of America.

H. R. 7329, by Mr. Lipscomb—Hannah Bloomfield

The beneficiary is a 76-year-old native of Japan who acquired British nationality by marriage in 1903. She is a widow and has five children and is dependent upon them for support. She resides with her two daughters, United States citizens, in California. Two daughters live in England and her son resides in Canada. She was admitted to the United States as a visitor in July of 1955.

The pertinent facts in this case are contained in a letter dated July 17, 1957, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., July 17, 1957.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill, H. R. 7329, for the relief of Mrs. Hannah Bloomfield, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Los Angeles, Calif., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. The bill would require that a bond be deposited to insure that the alien shall not become a public charge. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota for Japan.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE MRS. HANNAH BLOOM-
FIELD, BENEFICIARY OF H. R. 7329

Mrs. Hannah Bloomfield, nee Ksuda, was born on June 15, 1881 at Nagasaki, Japan. She acquired British nationality by marriage on September 6, 1903, to Jacques Bloomfield, a subject of Great Britain. She is a widow, Mr. Bloomfield having died in 1925. She has 5 children, 2 daughters living in England, 1 son residing in Canada, and 2 daughters, both naturalized citizens of the United States, living in Los Angeles, Calif. Mrs. Bloomfield is unemployed and has no assets or income. She is supported by her children and lives in the homes of her daughters at 2101 Park Drive and 2155 Valentine Street, Los Angeles, Calif. She had a cataract removed from one eye in 1956, and requires a similar operation on her other eye as soon as her health improves.

The beneficiary entered the United States at New York, N. Y., on January 14, 1955, at which time she was admitted as a visitor for pleasure until July 13, 1955. She was granted extensions of her temporary stay to July 12, 1957, a bond in the amount of \$500 having been furnished by one of her daughters to insure that she would maintain her status and comply with the terms of her admission.

Although the beneficiary is now considered to be residing in the United States unlawfully, deportation proceedings have not been instituted in view of the appealing humanitarian factors involved.

Mr. Lipscomb appeared before a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary and testified in support of his bill, as follows:

Mrs. Hannah Bloomfield, is a 78-year-old widow, who was born on June 15, 1881, near Nagasaki, Japan. Her father was Shenjiro Ksuda, a Japanese, and her mother was Manya Tuchin, of Russo-Japanese ancestry. In 1899 Mrs. Bloomfield went to Shanghai, China, where, in September 1903, she married Jacques Bloomfield, a British citizen. They had 6 children, all born in Shanghai, China, of whom 5 are now living. Mrs. Bloomfield's husband died in Shanghai in 1925 and she has never remarried.

In 50 years in China, Mrs. Bloomfield lived through several serious upheavals, including the establishment of the Republic of China in 1911, the near Communist victory in 1927, the Sino-Japanese War of 1932 when she was forced to evacuate from the International Settlement and the Sino-Japanese War of 1937 at which time she was forced to abandon her home, which was bombed and looted, and flee with her family to Hong Kong in a British gunboat.

Following Pearl Harbor, all of her children (except one daughter, who married an American citizen and went to the United States) were interned in Japanese camps where they stayed until liberated by American soldiers. Following V-J Day, she reestablished her home in Shanghai, until October 1949, when she was forced to flee with her family from the Communists. Her daughters were able to secure passage on one of the last American boats leaving the port of Shanghai.

Mrs. Bloomfield arrived as a visitor in the United States in October 1949, staying for 6 months before settling in London with 2 of her daughters. She lived in London for 5 years where she suffered from failing eyesight and arthritis. She was often bedridden. She came to Los Angeles in January of 1955 on a visitor's visa valid for 6 months. I have in my possession letters from physicians in London where Mrs. Bloomfield suffered pain and ill health as a result of the damp climate, and letters from Los Angeles doctors recommending that climate as best for her ailments. Although she is now considered to be residing in the United States unlawfully, deportation proceedings have not been instituted in view of the appealing humanitarian factors involved.

The beneficiary has two married citizen daughters residing in the United States. The financial statements in my files indicate that they and their husbands are more than willing and able to support Mrs. Bloomfield. She is now supported by them and lives in the homes of her daughters at 2101 Park Drive, Los Angeles, and 2155 Valentine Street, Los Angeles.

H. R. 7857, by Mr. Teller—Sultane P. Aboudi

The beneficiary is a 50-year-old widow who is a native of Turkey and a citizen of Syria, who resides with her mother, a citizen of the United States, who is also a widow. Two brothers and a sister of the beneficiary are also citizens of the United States and she has no near relatives abroad. She has entered the United States as a visitor on numerous occasions since 1929 and was last admitted as a visitor in 1956.

The pertinent facts in this case are contained in a letter dated November 13, 1957, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., November 13, 1957.

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H. R. 7857) for the relief of Sultane P. Aboudi, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the New York, N. Y., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota for Turkey.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE SULTANE P. ABOUDI,
BENEFICIARY OF H. R. 7857

The beneficiary, Sultane P. Aboudi, nee Politi, is a native of Turkey and a citizen of Syria, who was born on February 12, 1907. She is a widow and resides with her mother, a citizen of the United States, at 24 Bennett Avenue, New York City. Mrs. Aboudi has no children and her husband, Vita Aboudi, died on April 13, 1948. She receives an income of approximately \$100 per week from the estate of her late husband, and her assets approximate \$90,000. In addition to her mother, the beneficiary has 2 brothers and a sister who are citizens of the United States. She has no near relatives abroad. Prior to coming to the United States the beneficiary resided in Haiti, where her husband had engaged in the import-export business, for approximately 17 years.

The beneficiary first entered the United States as a visitor in August 1929 and thereafter reentered the United States numerous times in such status. She was last admitted to the United States as a visitor on January 25, 1956, for a period of 3 months and subsequently received extensions to July 21, 1957. Deportation proceedings were instituted against her on August 21, 1957, on the ground that she remained in the United States for a longer time than permitted. After a hearing, she was found deportable and granted the privilege of voluntary departure with an alternative order of deportation if she should fail to depart when required.

Mr. Teller appeared before a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary and testified in support of his bill, as follows:

The beneficiary, whose entire family lives in the United States and all of whose members are citizens of the United States, is a person of broad intellectual background, a cultured lady. She is well off financially, and has ample funds on deposit in the United States to insure the fact that she is not remotely in danger of ever becoming a public charge.

She now lives with her mother, Esther Politi, a naturalized American citizen, at 24 Bennett Avenue, New York City. Her mother is about 85 years old, infirm, and in critical health and requires the constant care and attention of her daughter, the beneficiary.

The beneficiary was born in Smyrna, Turkey, February 12, 1907. She moved to France in 1924 and married Vita Aboudi in Marseilles on July 21, 1929. Her husband was a national of Syria, being born in Aleppo. They came to the United States on a visit in 1929 and after a stay of a few weeks, settled in Port au Prince, Haiti. In 1939 the Aboudis came to the United States again, and from that time on made constant trips back and forth between Haiti and the United States in connection with Mr. Aboudi's business. The couple remained in the United States for extended periods of time in connection with Vita Aboudi's business as a textile representative in the United States for Haitian manufacturers. Vita Aboudi died here on April 13, 1948, and is buried in the United States.

After the death of her husband, Sultane Aboudi remained in the United States for several months and then returned to Haiti. She visited the United States in 1950 and again in 1951. She stayed here for a period of 2 years. She returned to Haiti and again in 1954, because of the illness of her mother, she visited the United States for a period of several months before returning to Haiti. In 1956 she came here on a visitor's permit and has remained here since that time.

The beneficiary has two brothers, both of whom are citizens of the United States; one, David Politi, residing in New York City, and one, Solli Politi, residing in California.

She has a sister, Hannah Emanuel, also a naturalized citizen of the United States, residing in New York City.

The beneficiary has no family whatever outside the United States, and in the circumstances above set forth, it is respectfully requested that H. R. 7857 be passed.

Upon consideration of all the facts in each case included in the joint resolution, the committee is of the opinion that House Joint Resolution 580, as amended, should be enacted and accordingly recommends that it do pass.

